

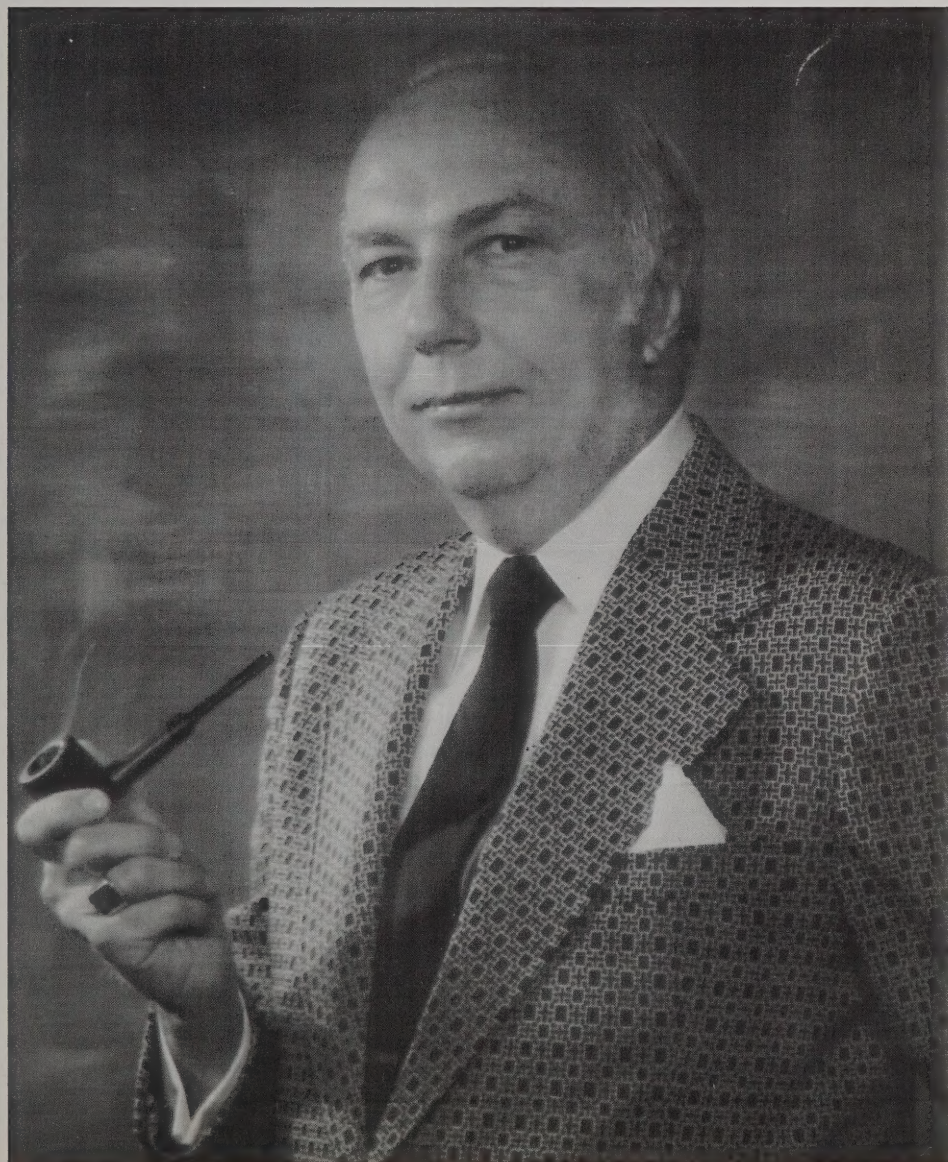
THE ASYLUM

Quarterly Journal of the
Numismatic Bibliomania Society

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Volume XXIII, No. 1

Winter 2005





**“No gentleman can be without three
copies of a book, one for show, one for
use, and one for borrowers.”**

**RICHARD HEBER
1773-1833**

The Asylum

Vol. XXIII, No. 1 Consecutive Issue No. 89

Winter 2005

Table of Contents

American Nineteenth-Century Catalogue
Census

by Karl Moulton 2

Front Cover: A photo of John J. Ford Jr., long time numismatic writer, dealer and collector, taken by Bachrach from George Frederick Kolbe auction, June 1, 2004, John J. Ford Jr Collection Reference Library sale, part 1, lot. 624. Thanks to Mr. Kolbe for providing the illustration.

American Nineteenth-Century Catalogue Census

By Karl Moulton

To help celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society, nearly 350 census forms were sent out in the spring of 2004 to all current NBS members inquiring into the members' holdings of 19th century U.S. numismatic auction catalogues.¹ This being the first ever compilation of this material, it was gratifying to have 55 members respond with completed forms. Another 50 or so additional members replied that they did not have anything in their library that fit the census. The nearly 30% response ratio was appreciated by the compiler.

Unfortunately, there were several large libraries that were not included in this compilation. The reasons for this are varied. The most common one being that the author was not able to access institutional collections such as the American Numismatic Society (they were moving) or university/museum libraries. Likewise, there were several prominent collectors who chose not to respond. Therefore, the totals in this work only reflect the inventories of those who responded within the eight month timeframe. However, two exceptions to this are the material in the first part of the John Ford Library sale,² and the holdings of the ANA Library in Colorado Springs, which are both included. The grand total for this compilation stands at 7,984 catalogues.

It is hoped this information will prove to be useful to current and future bibliophiles. As can be seen, the overall completeness exhibited in the survey shows a widespread interest and activity in this material.

Finally, for those not familiar with American numismatics in the nineteenth-century the following works will serve as a good starting place for those wanting to pursue more research:

Adams, John W. *United States Numismatic Literature, vol. I: Nineteenth Century Auction Catalogs* (Mission Viejo, 1982).

_____. *United States Numismatic Literature, vol. II: Twentieth Century Auction Catalogs* (Crestline, 1990).

¹ The author would like to thank the NBS board for their kindness in granting financial support to help defray many of the expenses the author incurred in researching this article. Also, special thanks to Wayne Homren whose library provided most of the works illustrating this work.

² George Frederick Kolbe, *Auction 93* (Crestline, June 1, 2004); John J. Ford Jr. Library, 1000 lots.

- _____ Additions and Corrections to United States Numismatic Literature: vol. I: Nineteenth Century Auction Catalogues (Crestline, California: Kolbe, 2001).
- Attinelli, Emmanuel Joseph. Numisgraphics (New York, 1876). Reprinted as A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues, 1828-1875. (Lawrence, 1976).
- Bowers, Q. David. American Numismatics before the Civil War, 1760-1860: Emphasizing the Story of Augustus B. Sage (Wolfeboro, 1998).
- _____ The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection (Wolfeboro, 1979).
- Davis, Charles. American Numismatic Literature: An Annotated Survey of Auction Sales, 1980-1991. (Lincoln, MA, 1992).
- Gengerke, Martin. American Numismatic Auctions. Compact disk. 2002.
- Smith, Pete. American Numismatic Biographies. (Rocky River, 1992).

The following abbreviations are used:

O	original covers
HP	hand priced
PL	original plates
RPL	reprint plates
DB	disbound
N	named
Pt. HP	partially hand priced
Pt. N	partially named
LP	large paper
TP	thick paper
Int	interleaved
NC	no covers
PP	printed prices in catalogue (printed prices realized lists were not included in the census)
B	bound (either singly or in groups)
RB	rebound

BANGS & CO.

This listing combines Adams and Gengerke. The single page publications not listed are either addenda or broadsides. Also, many sales are listed separately by cataloguer/owner, and were merely held at the Bangs auction rooms.

Total	Date				
2	06-06-55	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N		
1	10-26-58	1-B			
8	05-04-59	3-O 1-B,Pt.N	1-O,B	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N
1	05-06-59	1-O,HP			
5	06-21-59	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	2-O,HP,N	1-B
1	11-02-59	1-O,HP,B			
4	12-15-59	3-O	1-O,HP		
7	01-18-60	3-O 1-RB	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-B
7	02-28-60	4-O	3-O,HP		
6	04-25-60	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.N	1-B
5	05-25-60	4-O	1-O,HP		
4	07-12-60	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
4	09-14-60	3-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N		
13	10-17-60	13-O			
5	10-24-60	5-O			
7	11-21-60	6-O	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,N	
8	11-23-60	5-O	1-O,PR		
5	12-13-60	4-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N		
4	01-28-61	3-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N		
5	03-07-61	5-O			
4	03-21-61	4-O			
1	04-29-61	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N			
4	05-29-61	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
3	06-03-61	3-O			
6	02-10-62	3-O	2-O,HP	1-DB	1-B,HP,Pt.N
7	03-19-62	4-O 1-B,Pt.N	1-O,HP	1-DB,Pt.HP	
7	03-26-62	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B	1-B,Pt.N
8	04-17-62	5-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP,Pt.N	
1	04-22-62	1-O			
28	05-08-62	22-O 2-B	1-O,HP 1-B, HP	1-O,Pt.HP 1-B,HP,Pt.N	
23	08-07-62	20-O	3-B		
3	09-22-62	3-O			
3	11-28-62	2-O	1-DB		
10	12-16-62	5-O	4-O, HP	1-B	
12	01-19-63	5-O	4-O,HP	2-O,PP	1-RB, PP
4	01-29-63	4-O			

Thos. Carter

SAMUEL CARTER'S
COLLECTION
OF
Ancient and Modern
COINS.

MARCH 22D, 23D, 24TH and 25TH,
1880.

Bangs and Company Sale of March 22, 1880

Total Date

5	02-04-63	4-O	1-O,HP		
	03-09-63				
3	06-09-63	3-O			
4	06-18-63	3-O	1-O,HP,PtN		
1	05-02-64	1-B,HP,N			
5	12-19-64	3-O	1-O,HP,PtN	1-RB	
1	12-21-64	1-O			
7	03-13-65	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-B,HP
6	05-29-65*	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
1	10-13-65	1-O			
1	01-11-67	1-O			
1	03-18-67	1-O			
1	06-13-67	1-O			
1	06-27-67	1-O,Pt.HP			
3	09-30-67	2-O	1-O,Pt.P		
1	12-27-67	1-O			
8	06-03-68	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,	1-B,HP,N
	11-28-68				
3	05-31-69	3-O			
2	11-25-69	2-O			
1	06-17-70	1-O			
1	06-17-70	1-O			
3	10-19-70	3-O			
1	06-12-71	1-O			
3	02-19-72	3-O			
5	01-28-73	3-O	2-O,HP		
13	03-12-73	12-O	1-O,HP		
6	11-06-73	5-O	1-O,HP		
7	02-11-74	5-O	2-O,HP		
1	12-14-74	1-O,HP,Pt.N			
6	05-02-76	5-O	1-O,HP		
13	06-08-76	11-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP,HP	
12	05-28-77	4-O	7-O,HP	1-B,HP	
9	01-08-78	5-O	2-O,HP	2-B,HP	
3	03-25-79	1-O	2-O,HP		
1	06-20-79	1-O			
17	11-17-79	6-O 1-B	6-O,HP 1-NC	1-O,Pt.N	2-B,HP
23	03-22-80	15-O	7-O, HP	1-B,HP	
17	11-15-80	12-O	2-O, HP	2-B,HP	1-B
5	11-09-82	1-O	1-O,HP	2-B	1-B,HP
8	11-28-82	5-O	2-O,H	1-B	
1	02-29-84	1-B			

*Changed from 4-27-65.

Total Date

6	05-05-84	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B	2-B,HP
10	10-20-84	4-O	3-O,HP	1-B	2-B,HP
8	04-20-85	6-O	2-O,HP		
1	06-17-89	1-O			
	02-11-98				

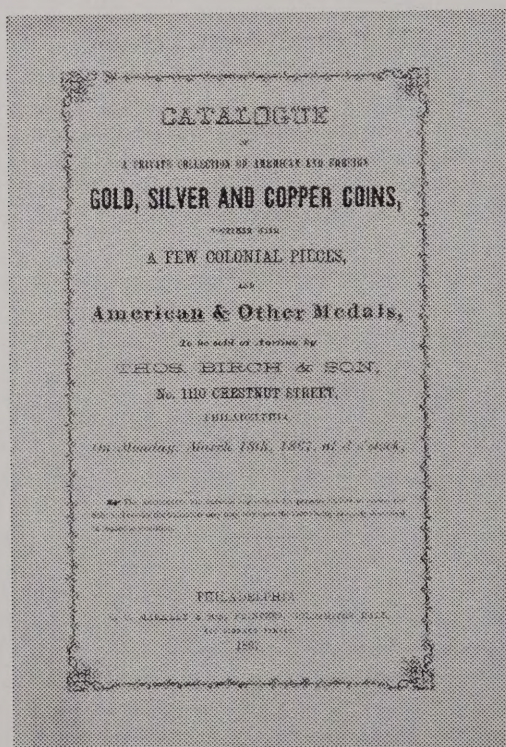
BROADSIDES & ADDENDAS**DATE**

01-28-61	4 Lot Addenda
02-04-63	92 Lot Addenda
06-11-63	28 Lot Broadside
06-23-63	6 Lot Broadside
10-24-63	117 Lot Addenda
03-13-65	519 Lot Addenda (2)
04-08-71	310 Lot Broadside

THOMAS BIRCH

Total Date

6	03-06-66	6-O	
6	04-16-66	6-O	
9	03-18-67	7-O	2-O,HP
5	10-15-67	5-O	
6	07-01-68	6-O	
6	06-30-69	5-O	1-NC
2	07-29-69	2-O	
4	06-21-71	4-O	
7	09-13-71	7-O	
9	09-28-71	9-O	
4	06-26-73	4-O	
17	04-15-79	12-O	5-O,HP
1	07-17-79	1-O	
4	05-17-80	3-O	1-O,HP
1	09-22-84	1-O	
8	04-04-88	7-O	1-O,HP
6	03-30-91	5-O	1-NC
11	05-11-91	11-O	



JOSEPH BURLEIGH

Total Date

6	03-07-81	4-O	2-O,HP
5	01-25-82	5-O	
2	03-14-82	2-O	
6	05-18-82	5-O	1-O,HP
2	12-21-82	1-O	1-O,HP
1	05-20-84	O,Pt.HP,PL	

COIN SALE**IN BALTIMORE.**

**May 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd,
1884.**

CATALOGUED BY

JOS. B. BURLEIGH, Jr.**44 LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.**

**WHO WILL ATTEND TO ALL BIDS
FREE OF COMMISSION.**

SEVENTH SALE

Price 25 Cents.

S.H. & H. CHAPMAN

Total	DATE				
14	10-09-79	2-O 5-O,HP,PL	1-O,PL 1-O,Pt.P&N	4-O,HP 1-B,HP	
19	02-11-80	10-O 2-B,HP,PL	1-O,PL	2-O,HP,PL	4-O,HP
10	05-28-80	4-O	6-O,HP		
8	11-19-80	6-O	1-O, HP	1-O,Pt.HP	
11	03-02-81	10-O	1-O, HP		
11	07-28-81	7-O	2-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
13	04-14-82	10-O	2-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	
16	06-20-82	1-O 2-B,HP,N	1-O,HP,RPL 2-B,HP,PL	1-O,RPL 5-B,PL	1-B 3-B,RPL
5	03-20-83	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B	
8	05-01-83	5-O	3-O,HP		
11	12-07-83	8-O	1-O,HP	1-NC	1-NC,HP
16	06-09-84	2-O 1-O,RPL 3-B,PL	1-O,HP 1-O,RPL 1-B,HP,N	1-O,PL 4-B 1-NC,RPL	1-B,HP
17	05-14-85	8-O 3-O,HP	1-O,PL 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,Pt.P 1-B,PL	2-O,PP
8	06-08-85	7-O	1-B,HP		
9	12-15-85	6-O	3-O,HP		
9	04-06-86	9-O			
8	05-27-86	8-O			
6	10-19-86	6-O			
1	12-13-86	1-O,PL			
11	05-05-87	9-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
7	04-05-88	7-O			
6	05-16-88	5-O	1-O,HP,N		
7	10-17-88	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
13	11-21-88	12-O	1-O,HP		
4	12-07-88	3-O	1-O,HP		
8	05-27-89	6-O	1-O,HP,N	1-B,HP	
14	06-17-89	10-O 1-NC,Pt.HP	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	12-06-89	2-O	4-O,HP		
9	05-22-90	8-O	1-O,Pt.HP		
18	12-09-90	4-O 1-B,HP,N	1-O,PL 1-RB,PL	1-O,RPL 1-RB,RP	9-B,PL
11	07-15-91	9-O	1-O,HP,N	1-O,Pt.P	
10	11-27-91	3-O 1-O,HP,PL	2-O,PL 1-O,HP,N,PL	3-O,HP	

35

COLLECTION

OF THE LATE

THOMAS RAMSDEN,

CATALOGUED BY

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN.

JUNE 21 and 22, 1892.

Total	DATE				
9	04-05-92	3-O 1-O,Pt.P	2-O,HP 1-O,HP,N,PL	1-O,PL 1-B,HP	
10	06-21-92	7-O 1-B,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-O,Pt.P,Pt.N	
16	05-10-93	12-O	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,N	1-B,HP
13	08-10-93	7-O 1-B,HP	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-B
	09-21-93				
10	03-06-94	6-O	4-O,HP		
14	05-03-94	9-O	4-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	
7	05-17-94	5-O	2-O,HP		
11	07-11-94	9-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
10	12-03-94	7-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N	2-O,HP	
15	04-29-95	6-O 1-O,HP,N,PL	1-O,HP	5-O,PL 2-O,HP,PL	
12	07-12-95	9-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-B
17	12-16-95	4-O 3-O,HP,RPL 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,PL 1-B,HP,RPL 1-B,PL,Pt.HP 1-NC,HP,Pt.N,RPL	1-O,HP,PL 1-B 2-B,PL	1-B,RP
9	02-17-96	8-O	1-O,HP		
	04-13-96				
9	04-20-96	5-O 1-NC,HP	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
12	04-16-97	6-O 2-O,RPL	1-O,HP 1-B,N	1-O,HP,N,PL 1-B,RPL	
8	07-09-97	4-O 1-NC,HP	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-NC
12	12-13-97	8-O	4-O,HP		
1	02-28-98	1-O			
4	06-30-98	2-O	2-O,HP		
5	11-26-98	4-O	1-O,HP		
6	04-11-99	3-O	3-O,HP		
10	07-07-99	6-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
6	12-22-99	5-O	1-O,HP		
6	05-19-00	4-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	11-16-00	2-O	3-O,HP	1-NC	
14	05-03-01	5-O	8-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
8	07-22-01	5-O	3-O,HP		
11	11-06-01	5-O	5-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
10	01-31-02	7-O	3-O,HP		

Total	DATE				
9	05-01-02	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-B
7	06-19-02	6-O	1-O,HP		
8	08-13-02	6-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.P	
11	02-05-03	7-O	3-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	
13	04-16-03	11-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	06-03-03	4-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
5	06-17-03	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
8	02-15-04	2-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	2-B,HP
13	04-27-04	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,RPL	
		1-O,PL	1-O,RPL	1-B	1-B,HP,RPL
		1-B,PL	1-B,HP,N,PL		1-RB,HP,PL
		1-NC,Pt.HP,RPL			
7	07-07-04	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL	
		1-O,HP,N,PL		1-O,RPL	
11	10-20-04	11-O			
6	12-16-04	4-O	2-O,HP		
11	04-19-05	5-O	4-O,HP	1-O,HP,N,PL	
		1-O,Pt.N,RPL			
12	06-07-05	7-O	4-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
11	12-20-05	9-O	2-O,HP		
12	05-08-06	3-O	2-O,PL	2-O,RPL	
		1-O,HP,RPL	1-B,PL	1-B,HP	
		1-B,HP,N,PL		1-B,RPL	
13	06-27-06	8-O	1-O,HP,N,PL		3-O,PL
		1-B,PL			
7	06-29-06	6-O	1-O,HP		

ED COGAN

Sales 1-4 were reprinted by E. J. Attinelli, Numisgraphics (New York, 1876), reprinted as A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues, 1828-1875 (Lawrence, 1976) from single manuscripts. There were no catalogues sent to collectors. The collections were displayed in Cogan's store and bids were invited. These manuscripts were reprinted again in a single volume by Charles Davis in E. Cogan, Priced Catalogue of the Public Auction Sales of Edward Cogan, Philadelphia 1858-1859 (Wenham, 1994).

Total	DATE	
7	11-01-58	6-O 1-RB, HP
	03-17-59	
	05-21-59	
	10-28-59	
3	1994	Davis Reprint Sales 1-4 3-B
12	12-19-59	4-O 3-O,HP 2-O, PP 1-B,PP 1-B,PP,Pt.N,LP,Int
12	05-21-60	2-O 3-O,HP 2-O,HP,N 1-O,HP,Pt.N 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N 2-O,PP 1-O,PP,LP 1-B
3	06-18-60	2-O 1-O,HP
9	10-18-60	2-O 6-O,HP 1-B,HP,LP,Int
	1861	(DeHaven)
10	03-25-62	3-O 2-O,HP 2-O,PP 1-O,PP,N 1-RB, PP 1-B,PP,LP
14	04-07-63	7-O 5-O,HP 1-O,HP,N 1-NC,HP,SpEd
10	09-15-63	7-O 1-O,HP 1-RB,HP,N 1-B,HP
9	01-12-64	7-O 1-O,Pt.HP 1-B
7	06-29-64	3-O 2-O, HP 1-O,HP,Pt.N 1-B
10	06-29-65	6-O 2-O,HP 2-B
6	10-16-65	4-O 1-O,HP 1-O,HP,N
3	05-02-66	3-O
8	12-06-66	3-O 2-O,HP,N 2-O,HP 1-B,HP
6	04-24-67	4-O 1-O,HP 1-NC,Pt.HP
12	06-23-69*	5-O 2-O,#2PL 2-O, HP, #2PL 1-B,#2PL 2-B,HP,#2PL
9	09-27-69	3-O 5-O,HP 1-B, HP
8	12-17-69	8-O
9	04-22-70	8-O 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N

*2 different plated versions were issued. #1) with 4 plates. #2) with 5 plates.

CATALOGUE
OF AN
EXTENSIVE COLLECTION
OF
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
AMERICAN COINS,

EXTREMELY FINE AND RARE SPECIMENS.

TOGETHER WITH A
VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
STORE CARDS, MEDALETTS, POLITICAL TOKENS, ETC.,

From the Cabinet of Jos. N. T. Levick, Esq.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

At the Store of E. COGAN,

No. 48 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia,

On Monday and Tuesday, December 19th and 20th, 1859.

Commencing at 7 o'clock P.M.

ON EXHIBITION THREE DAYS BEFORE SALE

Gentlemen not able to attend the Sale may have their orders executed
by addressing E. COGAN.

E. COGAN,

DEALER IN COINS AND MEDALS, OLD BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS,
No. 48 NORTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CHAS. J. BROWN, PRINTER, 101 N. 3RD ST.

Total	DATE				
9	05-25-70	1-O 1-B,PL,TP	1-O,HP,PL 2-B,HP,PL	3-O,PL	1-B,PL
4	01-16-71	3-O	1-O,HP		
10	02-27-71	9-O	1-O,HP		
22	04-03-71	11-O 6-O,PL	1-O,HP 1-B	1-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,PP
19	05-03-71	9-O 1-B,HP,PL	4-O,HP	2-O,HP,PL	3-O,PL
16	06-01-71	13-O	1-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
11	10-05-71	10-O	1-O,HP		
5	11-13-71	4-O	1-O,HP		
18	05-07-72	17-O	1-RB		
29	11-11-72	29-O			
12	05-19-73	11-O	1-O,HP		
14	06-09-73	12-O	2-O,HP		
10	11-20-73	7-O	3-O,HP		
9	05-05-74	5-O	4-O,HP		
7	09-24-74	7-O			
18	11-27-74	9-O 1-B,Pt.P,PL	5-O,HP	1-O,PL	2-O,HP,PL
12	12-16-74	8-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
23	03-01-75	19-O	2-O,HP	2-B, HP	
24	05-07-75	21-O	1-O,HP	2-B, HP	
9	06-30-75	7-O	2-O,HP		
22	10-25-75	13-O 1-O,HP,N	2-O,HP 1-B,HP,PL	2-O,PL 2-B,HP,Pt.N,PL	1-O,HP,PL
10	01-24-76	7-O	3-O,HP		
13	04-17-76	11-O	2-O,HP		
10	06-29-76	6-O	4-O, HP		
7	10-30-76	1-O	6-O,HP		
8	12-18-76	4-O	4-O,HP		
8	02-01-77	4-O	4-O,HP		
22	04-12-77	3-O 1-B,HP,Pt.N,PL	12-O,HP	1-O,PL 1-B,PL	1-O,HP,Pt.N 3-B,HP,PL
7	05-17-77	3-O	3-O,HP	1-NC	
12	06-28-77	4-O	7-O,HP	1-NC	
9	09-17-77	2-O	6-O,HP	1-B,HP	
8	11-07-77	3-O	5-O,HP		
17	11-30-77	10-O	5-O,HP	1-O,PtP	1-NC
8	12-20-77	5-O	2-O,HP	1-NC	
9	01-23-78	6-O	3-O,HP		
8	02-27-78	6-O	2-O,HP		

Total	DATE				
8	05-06-78	5-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
30	06-27-78	24-O	6-O,HP		
12	09-16-78	6-O	3-O,HP	1-O, Pt.HP	1-B,HP
		1-NC			
10	10-22-78	3-O	6-O,HP	1-NC	
19	12-16-78	7-O	10-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N	1-NC
14	02-28-79	9-O	5-O,HP		
12	05-01-79	7-O	3-O,HP	2-B,HP	
20	05-29-79	16-O	4-O,HP		
10	06-20-79	7-O	3-O,HP		
9	09-02-79	8-O	1-O,HP		
6	12-01-79	4-O	2-O,HP		

GEORGE COGAN

Total	DATE				
10	02-14-81	3-O	4-O,HP	2-NC	1-B,HP
8	03-29-82	6-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
5	04-27-82	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	05-31-82	2-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	01-29-83	1-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL	2-B,HP
5	04-12-83	1-O	2-O,HP	1-O,PL	1-B,HP
2	05-16-83	1-O,HP,Pt.N		1-B,HP	
4	12-29-83	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
4	05-25-85	2-O	1-B,HP	1-B,HP,N	
8	06-22-85	7-O	1-B,HP		

EDOUARD FROSSARD**Total DATE**

150	1	Bound set of first 150. See Ford I, Lot 484.			
7	09-06-78	4-O	3-O, HP		
11	01-03-79	4-O	5-O,HP	1-O, TP	1-B,HP
6	06-13-79	6-O			
8	06-27-79	3-O	5-O,HP		
5	09-26-79	3-O	2-O,HP		
8	11-07-79	5-O	3-O,HP		
6	02-27-80	2-O	4-O,HP		
9	04-03-80	3-O	5-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP	
6	06-05-80	4-O	2-O,HP		
7	06-28-80	2-O	5-O, HP		
5	09-17-80	1-O	4-O,HP		
7	09-28-80	3-O	4-O,HP		
10	03-23-81	5-O	3-O,HP	1-O,TP	1-NC
8	05-27-81	6-O	2-O,HP		
6	09-09-81	1-O	5-O,HP		
6	10-21-81	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-O,TP
7	12-08-81	2-O	1-O,HP,TP	2-O,HP	
		1-O,HP,Pt.N		1-O,Pt.P,N	
5	12-27-81	3-O	2-O,HP		
5	02-28-82	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL,TP	
6	04-01-82	1-O	2-O,HP	1-O,PL,TP	
		2-O,HP,PL,TP			
5	05-05-82	1-O	3-O,HP	1-O,PL,TP	
5	05-26-82	3-O	2-O,HP		
5	08-03-82	2-O	2-O,HP	1-NC,HP,TP	
4	09-09-82	2-O	2-O,HP		
5	11-25-82	1-O	2-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	
		1-O,HP,PL			
5	01-27-83	3-O	2-O,HP		
3	02-08-83	1-O	2-O,HP		
4	02-24-83	3-O	1-O,HP		
6	06-02-83	2-O	4-O,HP		
5	06-30-83	3-O	2-O,HP		
3	09-21-83	2-O	1-O,HP		
5	10-12-83	4-O	1-O,HP		
8	12-12-83	6-O	2-O,HP		
10	02-25-84	2-O	7-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	03-14-84	1-O	4-O,HP	1-O,PL	1-B,HP,PL,TP
6	05-15-84	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B,TP	

ANCIENT COINS,

Masonic and Napoleonic Medals,

Rare Foreign Silver Coins,

United States Coins,

Etc., Etc.



SALE BY AUCTION AT

Daniel Kennedy's Auction Rooms,

59 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

JUNE 14, 1895.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer

Total	DATE				
9	10-02-84	1-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL,TP	
		1-O,HP,RPL		2-B	1-B,PL
7	B & B Reprint	7-O,RPL			
5	10-23-84	4-O	1-O,HP,TP		
6	12-12-84	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP	
		1-NC,HP			
5	12-20-84	2-O	2-O,HP	1-O,PL	
4	03-24-85	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	
5	04-10-85	3-O	2-O,HP		
4	05-22-85	2-O	2-O,HP		
5	07-16-85	2-O	2-O,HP	1-O,PL	
6	07-24-85	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP	
3	09-24-85	1-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP,PL	
9	10-16-85	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	
		1-O,HP,TP		1-B	
6	12-22-85	4-O	2-O,HP		
4	01-26-86	2-O	2-O,TP		
7	02-19-86	6-O	1-O,HP		
9	04-10-86	7-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	
6	05-11-86	3-O	1-O,HP	2-O,TP	
3	05-20-86	3-O			
3	05-29-86	3-O			
4	07-01-86	3-O	1-O,HP		
8	07-29-86	6-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	
8	09-10-86	6-O	2-O,HP		
2	10-30-86	2-O			
4	11-23-86	3-O	1-O,HP		
	11-27-86				
1	12-09-86	1-O,HP			
5	12-28-86	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
9	02-09-87	5-O	2-O,HP	2-O,TP	
1	02-17-87	1-O			
7	02-19-87	5-O	2-O,HP		
1	03-17-87	1-O			
9	04-02-87	7-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	
	04-08-87				
	05-12-87				
11	05-24-87	7-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL	2-O,PL,TP
7	06-10-87	5-O	2-O,HP		
6	06-24-87	4-O	2-O,HP		
	10-11-87				
6	10-12-87	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-O,TP

Total	DATE			
	11-01-87			
7	12-16-87	4-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N
5	12-20-87	1-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	01-26-88	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	02-16-88	2-O	1-B,HP	
5	03-09-88	4-O	1-O,HP	
4	03-29-88	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	05-02-88	3-O		
	05-11-88			
4	06-28-88	3-O	1-B,HP	
5	07-20-88	4-O	1-O,HP	
4	09-27-88	3-O	1-B,HP	
	10-23-88			
1	12-19-88	1-O		
8	12-26-88	4-O	1-O,PL,TP 1-NC,HP	2-B,HP,PL,TP
5	03-12-89	4-O	1-O,HP	
6	03-30-89	4-O	2-O,HP	
7	05-16-89	7-O		
4	07-02-89	3-O	1-B,HP,TP	
6	10-18-89	3-O	2-O,HP	1-O,TP
6	10-19-89	3-O	2-O,HP	1-NC
1	10-25-89	1-O		
6	12-24-89	3-O	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,PL,TP
3	01-25-90	2-O	1-O,HP	
	02-21-90			
1	04-12-90	1-O		
3	05-13-90	2-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N	
6	09-20-90	4-O	1-O,HP,N	1-O,TP
4	11-08-90	4-O		
7	01-09-91	3-O	2-O,HP	2-O,HP,PL,TP
5	03-07-91	5-O		
6	05-06-91	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL,TP
6	06-02-91	2-O	4-O,HP	
5	10-16-91	4-O	1-O,HP	
7	12-22-91	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N
6	04-13-92	4-O	1-O,HP,PL	1-O,PL,TP
8	06-09-92	3-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP 1-O,HP,Pt.N
		1-O,TP		
9	07-21-92	5-O	2-O,HP	2-O,HP,TP
8	10-06-92	5-O	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,TP
6	11-04-92	3-O	3-O, HP	

Total	DATE					
4	02-09-93	1-O	3-O,HP			
7	04-18-93	4-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP		
5	05-31-93	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B		
4	06-30-93	3-O	1-O,HP			
5	10-10-93	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-B,HP	
2	11-14-93	2-O				
8	12-01-93	1-O	6-O,HP	1-O, HP, TP		
7	02-09-94	6-O	1-O,Pt.P			
6	03-22-94	5-O	1-O,HP			
5	05-10-94	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP		
5	06-07-94	4-O	1-O,TP			
3	06-29-94	3-O				
5	09-27-94	3-O	1-O,HP,N	1-B		
4	11-16-94	3-O	1-O,HP,TP			
4	12-19-94	2-O	2-O,HP			
7	03-08-95	5-O	2-O,HP,TP			
5	04-05-95	5-O				
5	06-14-95	1-O	2-O,HP	2-O,HP,TP		
7	10-25-95	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP		
		1-O,HP,Pt.N		1-NC,TP		
6	11-29-95	5-O	1-O,HP			
8	01-24-96	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O, HP,TP		
	03-19-96					
4	05-07-96	3-O	1-O,HP			
5	05-29-96	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N		
7	07-17-96	2-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	1-B	
5	10-27-96	3-O	1-O,HP,N	1-B		
4	12-01-96	4-O				
6	01-12-97	5-O	1-O,HP,TP			
7	03-02-97	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP		
7	04-20-97	6-O	1-B			
6	05-18-97	6-O				
3	06-29-97	3-O				
6	09-28-97	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP	1-B	1-NC
4	10-26-97	4-O				
4	12-16-97	3-O	1-O,HP,PL,TP			
1	01-08-98	1-O, TP				
5	02-08-98	5-O				
7	03-08-98	6-O	1-O,HP			
6	04-19-98	4-O	1-O,HP,TP	1-O,TP		
6	05-10-98	4-O	2-O,TP			
3	06-14-98	2-O	1-O,HP			

Total	DATE			
6	09-20-98	5-O	1-O, HP, N	
4	10-25-98	3-O	1-NC	
4	02-10-99	3-O	1-O,HP	
5	04-14-99	4-O	1-O,HP	
4	06-27-99	3-O	1-O,HP	
3	09-15-99	2-O	1-O,HP,N	
4	11-22-99	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N
5	02-09-00	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N
3	04-27-00	1-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N
4	06-09-00	2-O	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N	1-O,HP,TP
4	10-22-00	2-O	1-O,HP,N	1-O,HP,TP
3	12-10-00	2-O	1-O,HP,N	
3	01-25-01	2-O	1-O,HP,TP	
4	03-18-01	3-O	1-O,HP,TP	
2	05-17-01	1-O	1-O,HP	
4	06-11-01	4-O		
3	07-19-01	2-O	1-O,HP	
3	09-16-01	3-O		
4	11-11-01	2-O	2-O,HP	

S. K. HARZFELD**Total DATE**

13	10-25-77	4-O	8-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
7	03-13-78	5-O	2-O,HP		
11	12-07-78	6-O	4-O,HP	1-NC	
12	03-14-79	6-O	5-O,HP	1-NC	
10	06-05-79	9-O	1-B,HP		
8	09-11-79	3-O	5-O,HP		
4	12-10-79	2-O	2-O,HP		
7	12-30-79	7-O			
3	02-17-80	2-O	1-O,HP		
6	03-09-80	6-O			
12	04-09-80	5-O	6-O,HP	1-B,HP	
4	06-30-80	3-O	1-O,HP		
9	09-10-80	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-O,TP
5	10-29-80	3-O	2-O,HP		
11	11-26-80	4-O	4-O,HP	1-O,TP	2-B,HP
4	01-24-81	3-O	1-O,HP		

JOHN HASELTINE

Total	DATE				
5	04-12-70	4-O	1-B		
6	12-21-70	6-O			
6	01-31-72	5-O	1-O,HP		
12	10-29-72	12-O			
9	12-18-72	9-O			
3	02-11-73	2-O	1-O,HP		
12	02-25-73*	4-O	3-O,HP	1-O,#2PL	1-B,#1PL
		1-B,#2PL	1-B,HP,#2PL		1-NC,#3
8	04-09-73	8-O			
20	01-13-74	15-O	5-O,HP		
19	02-17-74	17-O	1-O,HP	1-NC	
13	06-17-74	13-O			
17	01-25-75	14-O	3-O,HP		
12	04-13-75	10-O	2-O,HP		
7	07-12-75	6-O	1-O,HP		
4	10-07-75	4-O			
11	12-06-75	10-O	1-O,HP		
3	12-22-75	3-O			
17	03-30-76	15-O	2-O,HP		
17	04-24-76	12-O	3-O,HP	1-NC	1-NC,HP
7	05-16-76	5-O	1-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
8	07-17-76	5-O	3-O,HP		
14	09-06-76	11-O	3-O,HP		
8	09-19-76	4-O	4-O,HP		
10	11-06-76	8-O	2-O,HP		
14	02-12-77	9-O	4-O,HP	1-NC	
8	05-21-77	5-O	2-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
9	06-11-77	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP	1-NC
2	09-05-77	2-O			
14	01-07-78	12-O	2-O,HP		
6	02-25-78	5-O	1-O,HP		
2	04-24-78	2-O			
8	10-30-78	6-O	2-O,HP		
11	01-15-79	9-O	2-O,HP		
8	01-31-79	7-O	1-O,HP		
10	05-21-79	5-O	5-O,HP		
11	07-29-79	7-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	

*There were 3 different plated versions; all contained 5 plates.
 #1) Regular. #2) Printed rectos only. #3) Large paper, rectos only.
 There was also a special edition printed rectos only without plates.

Franklin Root

CATALOGUE
OF
UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
Coins, Medals, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. HASELTINE.
No. 1225 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

1876.

PHILADELPHIA:
Bavis & Pennypacker, Steam Power Printers, No. 23 & Tenth Street.
1876.

Total	DATE				
10	10-22-79	8-O	2-O,HP		
12	11-28-79	9-O	3-O,HP		
6	12-27-79	4-O	2-O,HP		
11	01-21-80	10-O	1-O,HP		
8	01-28-80	6-O	1-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
7	02-10-80	7-O			
5	05-10-80	4-O	1-O,HP		
7	06-24-80	4-O	3-O,HP		
9	08-09-80	6-O	3-O, HP		
12	09-13-80	8-O	4-O,HP		
11	11-22-80	8-O	3-O,HP		
9	12-16-80	6-O	2-O,HP	1-NC	
10	03-16-81	7-O	3-O,HP		
9	06-16-81	6-O	3-O,HP		
13	06-29-81	11-O	2-O,HP		
8	09-08-81	5-O	3-O,HP		
11	11-28-81	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.P	2-B
		3-B,HP	1-B,N,Int		
5	12-12-81	2-O	2-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
5	01-26-82	3-O	1-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
7	02-23-82	6-O	1-O,HP		
7	04-06-82	6-O	1-O,HP		
12	07-05-82	8-O	4-O,HP		
4	10-06-82	4-O			
7	11-06-82	5-O	2-O,HP		
2	11-27-82	2-O			
8	01-18-83	6-O	2-O,HP		
9	03-01-83	8-O	1-O,HP		
7	04-10-83	4-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
6	04-26-83	4-O	2-O,HP		
7	05-23-83	5-O	2-O,HP		
6	06-06-83	4-O	2-O,HP		
14	06-27-83	7-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	2-RB, HP
		1-RP,HP	1-O,HP,Reprint		
10	08-22-83	9-O	1-O,Pt.HP		
6	09-19-83	4-O	2-O,HP		
8	11-15-83	4-O	4-O,HP		
6	12-19-83	6-O			
6	01-11-84	5-O	1-O,HP		
3	01-29-84	3-O			
4	03-12-84	4-O			
12	04-23-84	12-O			

Total	DATE			
6	06-07-84	5-O	1-O,HP	
7	07-07-84	6-O	1-O,HP	
6	08-28-84	5-O	1-O,HP	
7	11-06-84	5-O	2-O,HP	
6	01-12-85	6-O		
12	01-19-85	9-O	2-O,HP	1-NC,Pt.HP
8	01-30-85	8-O		
3	06-23-85	3-O		
4	06-13-87	4-O		
2	06-16-98	2-O		

GEORGE LEAVITT

Total	DATE		
3	03-26-60	2-O	1-B
	12-22-65		
2	11-13-66	2-O	
2	12-14-68	2-O	
1	06-04-69	1-O	
7	04-28-70	6-O	1-O,HP
2	05-03-70	2-O	
1	12-20-70	1-O	
12	04-21-71	12-O	
	05-15-73		
15	06-09-74	15-O	
	11-19-77		

*Trade Sale Rooms, 498 Broadway,
GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.*

CATALOGUE

OF A

LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

COINS, AUTOGRAPHS,

AND

CONTINENTAL MONEY,

EMBRACING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS
AND MEDALS; THE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS OF
DR. J. H. GRISCOM, NEW YORK,

AND AN ALMOST COMPLETE COLLECTION OF

CONTINENTAL MONEY,

THE PROPERTY OF MR. BENJAMIN HAINES, NEW YORK.

ALSO,

A NUMBER OF CATALOGUES, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

AT THE

Trade Sale Rooms, 498 Broadway, New York,
On **MONDAY, Nov. 13th, and following days.**

The Sale to commence at 5 o'clock P. M., each day.

J. E. COOLEY,

498 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JOSEPH LEONARD & CO.

Total	DATE				
9	05-30-60	4-O	5-O, HP		
	07-11-60				
4	01-09-61	4-O			
2	02-05-61	2-O,HP			
12	04-16-61	8-O	3-O,HP	1-O, Pt.P	
1	06-24-63	1-B			
4	11-24-63	4-O			
3	01-05-64	3-O			
	05-12-64				
9	11-16-64	7-O	1-O, HP	1-O,HP,N	
2	05-24-66	1-O	1-O,HP,N		
1	12-18-66	1-O			
3	06-05-67	3-O			
2	05-13-68	2-O			
6	04-16-69	5-O	1-B		
8	12-22-70	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-O,Pt.P
	01-12-71				
	05-24-71				
1	03-14-76	1-O			

CATALOGUE OF
 RARE AMERICAN & FOREIGN
 Silver and Copper Coins and Medals
 COIN BOOKS AND CATALOGUES.



TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
 By LEONARD & CO. 45 & 47 Tremont St. Boston.

On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

Coins on exhibition the day of the sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	No. of pieces.
1 To Hanover. fine, scarce.	
2 Sous. varieties.	3
3 Ships Colonies &c. uncirculated.	
4 Jacksons Head "For our Country," and other pieces	5
5 Father Mathew, Temperance Medal. Large. White metal. poor scarce.	
6 U. S. cents 1835 to 40.	6
7 Victoria Half Penny fine old die	
8 Half Pennies N. Scotia.	3
9 1861 Cent N. Brunswick. fine, scarce, but pierced.	
10 1812 Goddess of Sea rev. "Pure Copper &c." fine.	
11 Jackson pieces. "Not one cent &c." fine.	2
12 Connecticut Cent. very poor.	
13 "Essequibo & Demerara" Coin, South America. fine.	
14 "Wilson's Medal," and other pieces.	6
15 1770, African Coin, "Maguta." rare.	
16 1789 Cayenne Coin. brass, rare.	
17 One Drelling fine. small.	
18 "Merchants Exchange, Wall St. &c." good.	
19 "1781 Hebrides Gregorius 3d. Pon." Catholic. rare	
20 1861 U. S. Quarter Dollar. genuineness questioned.	

LYMAN LOW

Total	DATE			
7	02-04-85	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP,PL
5	03-26-85	2-O	2-O, HP	1-B
10	06-10-85	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL
		1-O,HP,N	2-B,PL	2-B,HP,PL
6	06-18-85	3-O	2-B	1-B,HP
7	01-30-86	4-O	2-B,HP	1-NC
4	06-03-86	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
6	09-20-86	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
10	11-29-86	5-O	3-O,HP	2-B,HP
5	05-09-87	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	06-27-87	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B
7	06-28-87	6-O	1-O,HP	
4	04-30-96	3-O	1-O,HP	
2	06-23-96	2-O		
1	10-15-96	1-O		
1	12-21-96	1-O		
3	02-04-97	2-O	1-O,HP	
1	04-12-97	1-O		
1	06-15-97	1-O		
1	08-10-97	1-O		
	10-23-97			
7	01-11-98	1-O,HP 3-B,HP,PL	2-O,HP,PL	1-O,PL
9	05-23-98	2-O 2-O,HP,PL	2-O,HP 2-B,HP,PL	1-O,PL
2	07-21-98	2-O		
4	11-28-98	1-O 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,HP	1-O,PL
1	12-21-98	1-O		
1	02-20-99	1-O,HP		
1	04-25-99	1-O,HP,PL		
1	06-22-99	1-O		
3	07-26-99	3-O		
4	09-28-99	3-O	1-O,HP	
4	11-08-99	3-O,HP,PL	1-B,HP	
5	01-25-00	2-O	1-O,HP	2-B,HP
4	03-14-00	1-O	1-O,HP	2-B,HP
4	04-21-00	2-O	2-B,HP	
4	06-23-00	2-O	2-B,HP	
4	09-27-00	2-O,HP	2-B,HP	
5	11-27-00	1-O	2-O,HP	2-B,HP
6	12-29-00	3-O	3-B,HP	
2	02-25-01	2-O		
2	03-30-01	1-O	1-B,HP	
2	05-13-01	2-O,HP		

Total	DATE			
2	06-18-01	1-O	1-O,HP	
3	07-22-01	3-O		
1	09-18-01	1-O		
3	10-29-01	2-O	1-B,HP	
3	12-16-01	2-O	1-O,HP	
5	01-17-02	3-O	2-O,HP	
3	02-27-02	1-O	2-O,HP	
4	03-26-02	2-O	2-O,HP	
8	04-25-02	4-O	4-O,HP	
3	05-22-02	3-O		
5	06-18-02	2-O	3-O,HP	
6	07-08-02	1-O	4-O,HP	1-B
4	09-09-02	3-O	1-O,HP	
1	10-20-02	1-O		
2	11-26-02	1-O	1-O,HP	
5	12-22-02	2-O	3-O,HP	
5	01-23-03	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	02-28-03	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	04-15-03	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	05-23-03	2-O	1-B,HP	1-NC,HP
4	06-15-03	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	07-15-03	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	09-16-03	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	10-30-03	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	11-25-03	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	12-28-03	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	01-26-04	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	02-27-04	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	03-29-04	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	04-19-04	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
3	05-19-04	2-O	1-B,HP	
4	06-21-04	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
2	07-21-04	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
4	09-07-04	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
8	10-11-04	4-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP,N,PL,LP	2-B,HP,PL	1-B,HP,PL
3	11-16-04	3-O,HP		
3	12-13-04	1-O	2-O,HP	
4	01-19-05	3-O	1-O,HP	
3	02-16-05	1-O	2-O,HP	
3	03-20-05	3-O,HP		
2	04-19-05	1-O	1-O,HP	
4	05-17-05	2-O	2-O,HP	
3	06-17-05	2-O	1-O,HP	
3	07-25-05	1-O	2-O,HP	
1	09-02-05	1-O,HP		

1412

AUCTION SALE.

Masonic Medals and Mark Pennies,
United States and Foreign Coins,
Colonial Notes, Fractional Currency, Etc.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 26, 1904,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Catalogue by LYMAN H. LOW.

AT THE COLLECTORS' CLUB,
351 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Total	DATE			
2	10-10-05	1-O	1-O,HP	
4	11-01-05	1-O	3-O,HP	
1	12-01-05	1-O,HP		
1	01-16-06	1-O		
2	02-27-06	2-O		
2	04-13-06	1-O	1-O,HP	
4	05-14-06	2-O	2-O,HP	
3	06-20-06	1-O	2-O,HP	
3	07-28-06	3-O		
2	09-01-06	2-O		
1	10-13-06	1-O		
2	11-13-06	2-O,HP		
2	12-12-06	2-O		
3	01-21-07	1-O	2-O,HP	
5	03-07-07	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
		1-B,HP,N,Int		
2	04-17-07	1-O	1-O,HP	
2	05-15-07	1-O	1-O,HP	
1	07-10-07	1-O		
2	07-11-07	2-O		
1	09-03-07	1-O,HP		
3	10-22-07	3-O		
1	11-26-07	1-O		
1	12-18-07	1-O		
2	01-21-08	1-O	1-O,HP	
2	02-25-08	1-O	1-O,HP	
2	03-30-08	1-O	1-O,HP	
2	05-05-08	2-O,HP		
3	06-08-08	2-O	1-O,HP	
3	07-09-08	2-O	1-O,HP	
2	09-04-08	1-O	1-O,HP	
1	10-14-08	1-O,HP		
3	11-14-08	2-O	1-O,HP	
2	12-16-08	1-O	1-O,HP	
1	01-19-09	1-O,HP		
3	02-27-09	2-O	1-O,HP	
2	03-31-09	2-O		
2	05-10-09	2-O		
1	06-07-09	1-O		
1	07-08-09	1-O		
	09-09-09			
1	10-21-09	1-O		
2	11-24-09	2-O		
1	01-17-10	1-O		
3	02-17-10	3-O		

Total	DATE	
4	03-29-10	4-O
1	04-29-10	1-O
1	06-11-10	1-O
1	07-16-10	1-O
	09-05-10	
3	10-22-10	3-O
2	11-25-10	2-O
1	12-30-10	1-O
2	01-28-11	2-O
2	02-28-11	2-O
2	03-27-11	2-O
2	04-29-11	2-O
1	05-31-11	1-O
3	07-27-11	3-O
3	09-09-11	3-O
3	11-06-11	3-O
2	12-08-11	1-O 1-O,HP
3	01-25-12	3-O
3	03-26-12	3-O
2	04-26-12	2-O
3	07-22-12	3-O
1	11-06-12	1-O
1	01-27-13	1-O
1	04-21-13	1-O
2	06-30-13	2-O
2	09-12-13	2-O
2	12-12-13	2-O
2	01-30-14	2-O
3	03-27-14	3-O
2	05-29-14	2-O
2	09-11-14	2-O
1	12-18-14	1-O
1	04-09-15	1-O
1	06-21-15	1-O
	09-07-15	
	11-23-15	
	01-25-16	
1	05-24-16	1-O
	07-28-16	
	10-03-16	
1	01-24-17	1-O
2	04-18-17	2-O,HP
2	06-22-17	2-O
1	07-26-17	1-O
2	10-24-17	2-O
2	02-28-18	2-O

Total	DATE			
2	05-22-18	2-O		
2	09-10-18	2-O		
1	12-20-18	1-O		
2	04-23-19	2-O		
2	07-22-19	2-O		
1	10-03-19	1-O		
1	02-28-20	1-O		
1	05-25-20	1-O		
3	09-21-20	1-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP
2	11-17-20	2-O		
4	01-28-21	3-O	1-O,HP	
1	06-11-21	1-O		
1	02-17-22	1-O		
2	05-31-22	2-O		
1	10-28-22	1-O		
1	02-21-23	1-O		
	06-09-23			
2	12-01-23	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N		1-NC
2	04-04-24	2-O		

E. L. MASON

Total	DATE			
5	10-28-68	4-O	1-O,HP	
10	04-13-69	8-O	2-O,HP	
6	06-09-69	6-O		
10	09-06-69	8-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,N
7	10-13-69	7-O		
9	10-18-69	7-O	2-O,HP	
11	11-16-69	9-O	2-O,HP	
13	12-01-69	13-O		
5	12-21-69	5-O		
6	12-22-69	6-O		
4	05-19-70	4-O		
6	06-17-70	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N
7	10-04-70	2-O	2-O,HP	3-B,HP
14	02-16-71	8-O	5-O,HP	1-NC
13	09-05-71	11-O	2-O,HP	
9	11-07-71	9-O		
11	04-08-72	11-O		
6	11-05-78	1-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP
7	10-05-80	4-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
6	10-19-80	2-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP
4	10-20-86	3-O	1-O,HP	
7	12-21-86	4-O	2-O,HP	1-NC
6	02-15-87	3-O	3-O,HP	
2	05-17-87	1-O	1-O,HP	
3	11-08-87	2-O	1-O,HP	
5	01-10-88	4-O	1-O,HP	
5	04-24-88	4-O	1-O,HP	
4	12-24-88	3-O	1-O,HP	
4	04-09-89	3-O	1-O,HP	
4	06-27-89	3-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N	
3	10-29-89	3-O		
4	01-16-90	2-O	2-O,HP	
4	03-12-90	3-O	1-O,HP	
3	05-14-90	2-O	1-O,HP	
3	06-18-90	1-O	2-O,HP	

GEORGE MASSAMORE

Total	DATE				
11	12-01-80	4-O	5-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-B
14	01-11-81	7-O	6-O,HP	1-B	
10	02-22-81	4-O	5-O,HP	1-B	
8	03-29-81	6-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
9	05-18-81	7-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
6	06-29-81	5-O	1-B		
9	08-31-81	8-O	1-B		
4	10-06-81	3-O	1-B		
7	11-21-81	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
5	01-26-82	4-O	1-B		
4	03-01-82	3-O	1-B		
5	04-12-82	4-O	1-B		
4	05-24-82	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B	
3	07-11-82	2-O	1-B		
5	09-21-82	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
3	10-31-82	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
4	12-20-82	3-O	1-B		
4	01-30-83	2-O	1-O, HP	1-B	
3	03-22-83	2-O	1-B		
3	05-15-83	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
6	07-10-83	3-O	1-O,HP	1-O, Pt.P	1-B
12	11-30-83	11-O	1-B		
11	02-11-84	9-O	1-O,HP	1-B	
5	06-11-84	4-O	1-B		
13	12-10-84	10-O	2-O,HP	1-B	
11	02-05-85	9-O	1-O,Pt.P	1-B	
9	03-20-85	6-O	2-O,HP	1-B	
9	05-07-85	8-O	1-B		
10	11-21-85	9-O	1-B		
2	03-10-86	1-O,HP	1-B		
8	05-13-86	6-O	1-O, Pt.P	1-B	
7	12-17-86	6-O	1-B		
7	03-07-87	6-O	1-B		
16	03-08-87	15-O	1-B		
3	02-16-88	2-O	1-B		
2	04-27-88	1-O	1-B		
21	02-23-89	20-O	1-B		
4	12-23-89	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B	
3	09-18-90	2-O	1-B		
6	10-15-91	5-O	1-B		
2	11-03-92	1-O	1-B		

Total	DATE			
3	10-25-94	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B
5	05-13-95	4-O	1-B	
2	11-12-95	1-O	1-B	
2	06-16-96	1-O	1-B	
2	06-23-97	1-O	1-B	

Final Price

SECOND

COIN SALE

IN BALTIMORE.

* With the Compliments of

who will attend to all bids.

S. H. MORGAN

Total	DATE			
7	03-11-79	2-O	4-O,HP	1-HP,RB
17	06-27-79	13-O	3-O,HP	1-HP,RB
4	10-16-79	1-O	2-O,HP	1-HP,RB
17	12-04-79	12-O	4-O,HP	1-HP,RB
3	12-23-79	1-O	1-O,HP	1-HP,RB
3	01-29-80	2-O	1-HP,RB	
8	05-27-80	2-O	5-O,HP	1-HP,RB
14	07-29-80	3-O	10-O,HP	1-HP,RB
24	09-23-80	1-O	22-O,HP	1-HP,RB
6	12-07-80	3-O	2-O,HP	1-HP,RB
7	01-17-81	4-O	2-O,HP	1-HP,RB
1	03-29-81	1-HP,RB		
3	07-27-81	1-O	1-O,HP	1-HP,RB

NEW YORK COIN & STAMP

Total	DATE			
9	01-27-88	8-O	1-O,HP	
7	01-18-89	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N
13	01-20-90	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL 2-O,HP,PL
		1-O,RPL	3-B,HP,PL	1-B,PL
		1-B,HP,Pt.N,RPL		1-RB, HP
21	06-25-90	1-O	2-O,HP	3-O,PL
		3-O,HP,PL		2-O,HP,RPL 1-B,HP
		5-B,HP,PL		1-B,HP,Pt.N,PL
		1-NC,HP,N,PL		1-NC,HP,Pt.N,RPL
		1-B,HP,N,PL,LP		
6	B&B Reprint	6-B,HP,RPL		
7	04-14-91	4-O	1-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
12	04-23-92	4-O	3-O,PL	2-O,HP 1-O,HP,PL
		1-O,HP,N,PL		1-NC
7	05-27-92	4-O	3-O,HP	
7	02-13-93	3-O	4-O,HP	
4	05-05-93	1-O	3-O,HP	
4	06-02-93	2-O	2-O,HP	
8	12-15-93	7-O	1-O,HP	
4	03-01-95	4-O		
4	04-27-95	3-O	1-O,HP	
10	04-09-96	9-O	1-O,HP	
4	05-14-97	3-O	1-NC,HP	
8	02-28-99	8-O		
5	06-30-99	3-O	2-O,HP	
4	04-06-00	3-O	1-O,HP	
2	06-09-03	1-O	1-O,HP	
1	11-17-03	1-O		
2	11-27-03	2-O,HP		
3	04-22-04	3-O		
3	05-26-08	3-O		

DAVID PROSKEY**Total DATE**

4	09-14-76	3-O	1-O,HP
22	12-15-85	19-O	3-O,HP
11	05-06-86	9-O	2-O,HP
10	11-22-86	9-O	1-O,HP
26	03-29-87	22-O	4-O,HP

ALFRED ROBINSON

Total	DATE	
	04-30-61	
1	05-14-62	1-O
4	10-15-69	3-O 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N
	01-05-72	

AUGUSTUS B. SAGE

Total	DATE			
1	06-06-55*	1-O		
14	02-28-59	7-O	3-O,HP	1-O,Pt.N
		1-RB,HP,N	1-B	1-B,HP
2	03-05-59	2-O		
7	06-07-59	5-O	1-O,Pt.N	1-B,HP,N
4	11-02-59	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B

*This sale most likely done by C.I. Bushnell.

H. G. SAMPSON

Total DATE

9	04-27-81	2-O	4-O,HP	3-B,HP
4	02-16-82	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	06-06-82	4-O	1-B,HP	1-NC,HP
8	09-28-82	5-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
8	02-20-83	6-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
6	04-20-83	4-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	05-29-83	2-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,PL	1-B,PL
3	06-05-83	2-O	1-B,HP	
8	07-25-83	5-O	3-O,HP	
5	12-20-83	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	02-12-84	2-O 1-B,HP	1-O,HP	1-O,LP
5	03-18-84	4-O	1-O,HP	
10	04-08-84	9-O	1-B,HP	
7	07-09-84	4-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	09-25-84	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
10	02-12-85	7-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
14	10-21-85	10-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP
6	12-29-85	5-O	1-O,HP	
8	05-19-86	7-O	1-B	
5	07-15-86	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	03-24-87	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B
4	06-17-89	2-O	1-O,HP,Pt.N	1-B,HP

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Total	DATE				
9	10-23-77	5-O	2-O,HP	2-B,HP	
10	12-05-77	3-O 1-NC	5-O,HP	1-B,HP	
11	03-04-78	4-O	6-O,HP	1-B,HP	
8	07-30-78	3-O 1-NC,HP	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
9	10-10-78	1-O 1-O,HP,PtN	4-O,HP 1-B,HP	1-O,HP,PL 1-NC,HP	
6	12-09-78	2-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	03-03-79	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
10	03-27-79	5-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
8	09-04-79	3-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	10-27-79	1-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	12-15-79	2-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
6	02-10-80	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	04-12-80	3-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
8	07-20-80	3-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
9	12-15-80	2-O	6-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	04-08-81	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
5	10-10-81	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
5	12-19-81	4-O	1-B,HP		
6	03-13-82	2-O 1-B,HP	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,PL	
9	03-20-82	4-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	1-NC
7	05-12-82	2-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	
5	06-26-82	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
7	11-27-82	3-O	3-O,HP	1-B,HP	
1	04-16-83	1-B,HP			
6	05-28-83	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
4	12-10-83	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
5	03-16-85	3-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
3	03-16-86	2-O	1-B,HP		
7	02-27-88	4-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP	
9	02-28-88	6-O 1-B,HP	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	
4	11-17-88	3-O,HP	1-B,HP		
6	02-16-91	4-O	1-O,HP	1-B,HP	
1	03-31-91	1-B,HP			
4	06-22-91	3-O	1-B,HP		
1	06-09-92	1-B,HP			
2	06-29-92	1-O	1-B,HP		

Scott & Company's

41st

AUCTION SALE



COINS.

MARCH 20th

1882.

Total	DATE			
3	06-26-93	2-O	1-B,HP	
5	03-14-94	2-O	2-O,HP	1-B
6	05-31-94	3-O	2-O,PL	1-B,HP
6	06-26-94	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B
7	12-12-94	6-O	1-B	
10	04-13-95	1-O	4-O, PL	2-O,HP
		1-O,RPL	1-B	1-B,HP,Pt.N,PL
7	06-27-95	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL
		1-O,RPL	1-B	1-B,HP,PL
7	11-06-95	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B
8	01-20-96	6-O	1-B	1-O,HP
4	02-29-96	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B
4	04-06-96	2-O	1-O,HP	1-B
2	05-15-96	1-O	1-B	
3	10-21-97	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B
3	06-12-99	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B
2	10-26-08	1-O	1-B,HP	
1	05-03-09	1-B		
1	01-31-10	1-B		

H. P. SMITH

Total	DATE				
6	10-15-81	3-O	3-O,HP		
3	01-06-82	2-O	1-O,HP		
7	03-24-82	5-O	2-O,HP		
6	06-16-82	5-O	1-O,HP		
7	07-27-82	5-O	2-O,HP		
5	11-17-82	2-O	3-O,HP		
7	12-22-82	7-O			
15	01-30-83	7-O	6-O, HP	1-O,HP,N	1-NC
9	03-16-83	6-O	3-O,HP		
6	04-24-83	4-O	2-O,HP		
11	07-12-83	8-O	3-O,HP		
12	10-25-83	9-O	2-O,HP	1-NC,HP	
13	01-18-84	8-O	3-O,HP	1-O,PL	
		1-O,HP,PL			
8	07-10-84	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,Pt.N	
12	01-15-85	10-O	2-O,HP		
4	06-04-85	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,PL	
7	11-06-85	5-O	1-O,HP	1-HP,N,RB	
7	03-09-86	5-O	2-O,HP		
12	06-21-86	3-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,N	
		1-O,HP,RPL		2-B,HP,PL	
		1-B,HP,N,PL		1-B	1-B,PL
4	01-14-87	2-O	2-O,HP		
6	04-15-87	3-O	3-O,HP		

SMITH & SAMPSON

Total DATE

6	01-17-80	4-O	2-O,HP
12	07-29-80	6-O	6-O,HP
5	01-07-81	4-O	1-O,HP
8	02-28-81	7-O	1-O,HP

CHARLES STEIGERWALT

Total	DATE		
9	02-28-81	9-O	
6	06-28-81	4-O	2-O,HP
	08-05-81		
2	10-05-81	2-O	
9	12-22-81	9-O	
7	04-13-82	6-O	1-O,HP
4	05-23-82	3-O	1-O,HP
5	06-13-82	5-O	
7	08-01-82	7-O	
9	10-03-82	8-O	1-O,HP
6	11-07-82	5-O	1-B
8	12-27-82	6-O	1-O,HP 1-B
9	01-19-83	8-O	1-O,HP
10	03-05-83	9-O	1-O,HP
3	03-28-83	2-O	1-B, HP
7	06-18-83	6-O	1-O,HP
4	07-16-83	3-O	1-B, HP
3	10-01-83	2-O	1-B, HP
4	10-22-83	3-O	1-O,HP
6	12-22-83	5-O	1-O,HP
6	03-05-84	6-O	
3	06-18-84	3-O	
3	07-07-84	3-O	
5	10-15-84	5-O	
6	12-19-84	6-O	
13	04-09-85	11-O	2-O,HP
1	04-11-85	1-O	
7	06-04-85	6-O	1-B
5	10-30-85	5-O	
1	12-02-89	1-O	
2	01-15-90	2-O	
	03-11-90		
3	04-10-90	3-O	
	12-15-90		
7	06-16-91	6-O	1-O,HP
3	07-15-91	3-O	
3	10-19-91	3-O	
4	11-19-91	4-O	
7	12-16-93	7-O	
8	06-27-94	8-O	
5	06-28-94	4-O	1-O,HP



THE
LUCKENBACH COLLECTION

TO BE SOLD AT

59 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

JUNE 27, 1894.

CATALOGUED BY

CHAS. STEIGERWALT,

130 EAST KING ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.



Total	DATE			
6	07-13-94	6-O		
4	10-11-94	3-O	1-O,HP	
2	01-17-95	2-O		
1	02-26-95	1-O		
2	06-25-95	2-O		
1	01-06-96	1-O		
5	03-24-96	5-O		
7	05-19-96	7-O		
5	06-09-96	5-O		
5	07-16-96	4-O	1-O,HP,N	
5	10-14-96	5-O		
2	11-24-96	2-O		
3	01-27-97	3-O		
2	04-22-97	2-O		
	01-22-98			
4	07-07-98	4-O		
1	04-14-99	1-O		
	04-25-99			
2	04-19-02	2-O		
3	12-22-04	3-O		
2	07-05-05	2-O		
3	01-09-06	3-O		
8	05-21-07	5-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
5	12-17-07	3-O	2-O,HP	
3	06-30-08	2-O	1-O,Pt.HP	
3	02-24-09	3-O		
4	01-18-10	2-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N
3	05-02-10	3-O		
1	07-30-10	1-O		

W. H. STROBRIDGE

Total	DATE			
20	05-26-62	7-O 1-B,PP	2-O,HP 1-RB, HP	6-O,PP 2-B 1-NC
4	03-24-63	3-O	1-B,HP	
14	06-09-63	6-O 2-O,HP,Pt.N	4-O,HP 1-B,HP	1-O,HP,N
9	09-22-63	2-O 1-O,PP,LP	2-O,HP 1-RB, PP	1-O,HP,N 2-B,HP,N
8	10-07-63	4-O 1-RB, HP	1-O,HP	2-O,HP,N
14	12-15-63	6-O 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N 1-B,HP,N	2-O,HP 1-O,Int. 1-B,HP,Int	1-O,HP,N 1-B,HP
24	12-28-63	16-O 1-O,Pt.P,Pt.N	2-O,Int. 1-B,HP	3-O,HP 1-RB, HP,N
5	06-21-64	2-O 1-B,HP	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP
22	12-05-71*	1-O 4-O,HP 1-O,Pt.P 5-B,HP,#2PL 2-B,#2PL	3-O,#2PL 1-O,Pt.P,Pt.N,#2PL 1-B,HP,N,#2PL 2-B,HP	1-O,HP,#2PL 1-B,HP,Pt.N
20	04-11-72	17-O	2-O,HP	1-B,HP
17	12-12-72	9-O 1-B,HP 1-NC,HP	2-O,HP 1-B,HP,Int	1-O,HP,PL 1-B,PL 1-NC
	02-05-73			
1	05-15-73	1-O,PL		
8	06-18-73	6-O	2-O,HP	
5	Seavey List (14)	3-O, PL 1-B,PL,Int	1-B,PL	
11	09-24-73**	3-O 1-O,HP,#1PL 1-B,HP,#2PL	2-O,HP 1-B,HP	2-O,#1PL 1-B,HP,#1PL
3	03-18-74	3-O		
23	04-07-74	10-O 5-O,HP,PL	5-O,PL 1-B,PL	1-O,Pt.HP 1-B,HP,PL
3	06-18-74	3-O		

*Two Different plated versions were issued. 1) has one plate. 2) has two plates.

**Two Different plated versions were issued. 1) Shows 1838 Pattern Half & Pine Tree Schilling; 2) shows Half Cents & Washington Medals.

Total	DATE				
11	10-06-74	6-O 1-B,HP	2-O,HP 1-B,PL	1-O,PL	
18	12-21-74	12-O	4-O,HP	2-B,HP	
16	04-28-75	7-O	6-O,HP	3-B,HP	
1	Gay Offprint	1-O			
13	05-17-75	5-O	5-O,HP	3-B,HP	
14	11-16-75	6-O 1-B,HP,TP	5-O,HP 1-B,HP,SpEd	1-B,HP	
	12-17-75				
1	02-10-76	1-O			
17	06-12-76	8-O	5-O,HP	2-B	2-B,HP
13	10-17-76	9-O	4-O,HP		
13	03-08-77	7-O	5-O,HP	1-NC	
29	03-19-78	14-O 1-O,HP,N 1-B,HP,N,PL	10-O,HP 1-O,HP,N,PL	1-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP,N	

T. R. STROBRIDGE

Total	DATE			
13	06-17-78	5-O	7-O,HP	1-B,HP
	10-09-78			
	02-05-79			
	04-25-79			
4	05-26-79	2-O	2-O,HP	
10	05-27-79	7-O	3-O,HP	
8	10-14-79	3-O	5-O,HP	
7	12-05-79	5-O	2-O,HP	

M. THOMAS

Total DATE

	06-22-46				
4	02-20-51	1-O	1-O,Pt.HP	1-O,Pt.N	1-O,N,RB
	05-22-55				
11	06-12-55	5-O	4-O,HP	1-B,HP	1-B,HP,Pt.N
	12-08-59				
	01-06-63				
	11-03-63				
	03-30-64				
	10-19-64				
9	03-24-65	8-O	1-B		
5	11-27-66	4-O	1-B		
	10-24-67				
4	06-11-69	4-O			
4	01-21-70	4-O			
5	04-25-81	4-O	1-O,HP		

W. E. WOODWARD*

Total	DATE				
4	06-27-60	1-O	1-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
2	07-31-60	2-B			
9	10-23-60	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B	2-B,HP
10	01-08-61	7-O	1-O,HP	2-B	
18	11-11-62	10-O 2-O,PP,LP,Int 1-B,HP	1-O,PP 1-B 1-B,PP,LP,Int.	1-O,PP,N 1-B,PP	
12	04-28-63	4-O 1-O,Pt.P	2-O,PP 2-B	1-O,PP,LP,Int 1-B,PP	
18	10-20-63	5-O 1-O,Pt.P 1-B,PP	3-O,HP 1-B 1-RB	4-O,PP 2-O 1-B,HP,N	
5	10-20-63	2-O	2-O,PP	1-B	
7	12-23-63	2-O 1-B,HP,N	1-O,HP 1-RB	1-B	1-B,HP
11	03-30-64	6-O 2-B,HP,N	1-O,HP	2-B	
21	05-17-64	4-O 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N 2-B,HP,N	2-O,HP 2-B 1-B,HP,Pt.N	2-O,Pt.HP 6-B,HP	
14	10-18-64	6-O 1-B,HP,N	2-O,HP 1-RB,HP,N	2-B	2-B,HP
10	03-20-65	1-O 3-B,HP	1-O,HP 2-B,HP,N	1-B	1-RB 1-B,HP,SpEd
6	12-19-65	1-O 1-O,HP,N,SpEd	1-O,HP 2-B		1-RB,HP,N
7	02-27-66	3-O	2-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
8	04-24-66	4-O 1-RB, HP, N	2-O,HP	2-B	
5	12-10-66	1-O	2-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
10	04-18-67	3-O 1-NC	3-O,HP	2-B	1-B,HP
16	10-28-67	4-O 2-B 1-B,Pt.N 1-B,HP,FinePaper	2-O,HP 2-B,HP 1-B,Pt.P,Pt.N	1-DB,HP 2-B,HP,N	
5	Davis Reprint	5-HP,N			
2	04-19-69	Bibliotheca Americana 1-B,HP		1-B	
15	02-23-74	9-O	4-O,HP	1-B	1-B,HP
11	11-11-78	6-O	2-O,HP	1-B	2-B-HP
15	11-18-78	7-O 1-B	5-O,HP 1-B,HP	1-O,HP,TP	

*The 1863-b and 1871-c sales are listed under Strobridge.

W. Elliot Woodward's

THIRTY-EIGHTH SALE.

The Marvin Collection

OF

Masonic Medals.

JUNE 21. 1881.

Total	DATE			
1	01-22-79	1-B		
9	03-31-79	4-O	3-O,HP	2-B
8	06-10-79	5-O	1-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
9	09-29-79	3-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP
		1-B	2-B,HP	
9	10-15-79	4-O	2-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP
		1-B	1-B,HP	
11	12-16-79	7-O	2-B	1-B,HP 1-B,TP
9	01-27-80	4-O	3-O,HP	2-B
9	03-09-80	2-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP
		3-B	1-B,HP	
9	05-06-80	4-O	3-O,HP	2-B
11	06-14-80	8-O	1-O,HP	2-B
20	06-17-80	16-O	1-O,TP	3-B
10	09-01-80	3-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,TP
		2-B	1-B,HP	
13	10-13-80	4-O	3-O,HP	4-O,HP,PL
		1-B	1-B,HP,PL	
14	12-08-80	7-O	4-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL
		1-B	1-B,HP,PL	
12	01-10-81	5-O	2-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL
		1-B	1-B,HP	1-B,HP,PL
		1-B,HP,TP,PL		
10	01-14-81	4-O	3-O,HP	2-B
		1-B,HP,TP		
17	04-04-81	9-O	1-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL
		1-O,PL,TP	1-O,PL	2-B
		1-B,HP,PL	1-B,HP,TP,PL	
13	04-08-81	8-O	2-B	1-B,HP
		2-B,HP,TP		
12	06-21-81	6-O	2-O,HP	1-B 1-B,PL
		2-B,HP,PL,TP		
11	06-22-81	4-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL
		1-B	1-B,HP	1-B,HP,TP
12	06-24-81	6-O	2-O,HP	1-O,TP 1-B
		1-B,HP	1-B,HP,TP	
11	10-25-81	4-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP
		1-O,HP,TP	2-B	1-B,HP
		1-B,HP,TP		
14	10-26-81	6-O	3-O,HP	1-O,HP,PL,TP
		1-B	2-B,HP	1-B,HP,TP,PL
7	10-31-81	2-O	1-O,Pt.HP	2-O,TP
		2-B		
11	01-23-82	7-O	1-O,HP	2-B
		1-B,HP,TP		

Total	DATE			
14	03-06-82	4-O 2-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP,TP	2-O,HP 1-B 1-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP,TP,PL 1-B,HP 1-NC,HP,TP
9	04-19-82	5-O 1-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP	2-B
13	06-06-82	7-O 1-B 1-B,PL	2-O,PL 1-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,TP
7	06-27-82	4-O	2-B	1-B,HP,TP
13	07-11-82	6-O 1-O,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP 2-B	1-O,PL,TP 2-B,HP,PL,TP
11	10-16-82	2-O 1-O,HP,PL,TP 1-B,HP,PL,TP	3-O,HP 1-B 1-NC,HP	1-O,PL 1-B,HP
4	10-19-82	1-O	2-B	1-B,HP,TP
10	12-11-82	3-O 1-B	3-O,HP 2-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,TP
5	12-13-82	2-O	2-B	1-B,HP,TP
13	12-28-82	8-O 1-B	1-O,HP 1-B,HP	1-O,HP,PL,TP 1-B,HP,PL,TP
9	05-02-83	2-O 1-O,HP,PL,TP	2-O,HP 3-B	1-O,PL,TP
9	06-12-83	5-O	2-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
4	06-14-83	1-O,TP	1-O,HP	1-B 1-B,HP
9	06-25-83	4-O 1-O,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP 1-B	1-O,HP,PL 1-B,HP
10	10-29-83	5-O 1-NC,HP	2-O,HP	2-B
5	10-31-83	1-O	1-O,HP,TP	1-O,TP 2-B
5	12-21-83	2-O	1-O,HP	2-B
16	01-08-84	1-O 1-O,HP,TP 2-B,HP,PL,TP	3-O,PL 1-B 1-NC	5-O,HP 1-B,PL 1-NC,PL
14	03-04-84	7-O 2-B 1-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP 1-B,HP,PL	1-O,PL 1-B,PL,TP
8	03-07-84	4-O 1-B,HP,TP	1-O,TP	1-B 1-B,HP
4	03-12-84	1-O	2-B	1-B,HP,TP
12	04-24-84	7-O 2-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP	2-B
15	05-26-84	3-O 1-O,HP,N 2-B,HP,PL,TP	3-O,HP 2-B 1-B,HP,N,PL	1-O,HP,PL 2-B,HP,PL
12	07-24-84	6-O 1-O,HP,PL	1-O,HP 2-B	1-O,PL 1-B,HP,PL-TP

Total	DATE			
13	10-13-84	6-O 2-B	1-O,HP 1-B,HP,PL	2-O,PL 1-B,HP,PL,TP
13	12-29-84	7-O 1-B	2-O,HP 2-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,PL
12	02-24-85	7-O 1-O,PL	1-O,HP,PL,TP 2-B	1-O, Pt.P
8	02-26-85	5-O	1-O,TP	2-B
13	04-02-85	7-O 1-O,PL,TP	1-O,PL 2-B	2-O,HP
2	04-29-85	1-B	1-B,TP	
7	05-01-85	4-O	1-O,HP	2-B
3	06-23-85	1-O	2-B	
12	06-29-85	3-O 2-O,PL 2-B,HP,PL,TP	1-O,HP 1-B 1-NC,HP	1-O,Pt.HP 1-B,HP,PL
9	09-15-85	6-O	1-O,PL	1-B 1-B,HP
7	09-18-85	5-O	1-B	1-B,HP
10	12-16-85	5-O	1-O,HP	1-O,TP 3-B
5	04-19-86	2-O 1-B,HP,TP	1-O,HP	1-B
4	04-26-86	1-O 1-B,HP,TP	1-O,HP	1-B
8	04-27-86	5-O	1-O,PL,TP	2-B
7	04-30-86	5-O	1-B	1-B,HP
21	06-22-86	18-O	2-B	1-NC
4	06-23-86	1-O	1-O,TP	2-B
3	06-25-86	1-O	1-B	1-B,HP,TP
11	06-28-86	6-O	1-O,HP,TP	1-O,TP 3-B
12	10-25-86	4-O 1-B	4-O,HP 1-B,HP	1-O,Pt.HP 1-NC
6	10-28-86	4-O	2-B	
2	10-29-86	1-B	1-B,TP	
5	12-21-86	1-O 2-B	1-O,HP,TP	1-O, Pt.N
8	02-01-87	4-O	2-O,HP	2-B
6	08-16-87	3-O	1-O,TP	2-B
12	05-21-88	3-O 1-O,HP,RPL,TP 1-B 1-B,RPL	1-O,HP 1-O,RPL 1-B,HP	1-O,PL 1-O, Pt.HP, PL 1-B,HP,PL
3	08-20-88	2-B	1-B,HP	
7	08-27-88	5-O	2-B	
6	08-30-88	3-O	1-O,TP	2-B
10	09-03-88	5-O	1-O,HP	2-O,TP 2-B
10	10-22-88	6-O	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP

		2-B		
6	09-10-88	1-O 1-O,HP,PL(4 of 5) 1-O,Pt.HP,Pt.N,RPL 1-B,RPL	1-O,PL 1-B	
5	10-25-88	3-O	2-B	
3	12-27-88	1-O	1-B	1-B,TP
8	01-21-89	4-O 2-B	1-O,HP	1-O,Pt.HP
10	02-04-89	5-O 1-B	1-O,PL 1-B,RPL	2-O,RPL
10	06-03-89	7-O	1-O,HP	2-B
6	01-17-90	4-O	2-B	
5	04-16-90	3-O	1-B	1-B,HP

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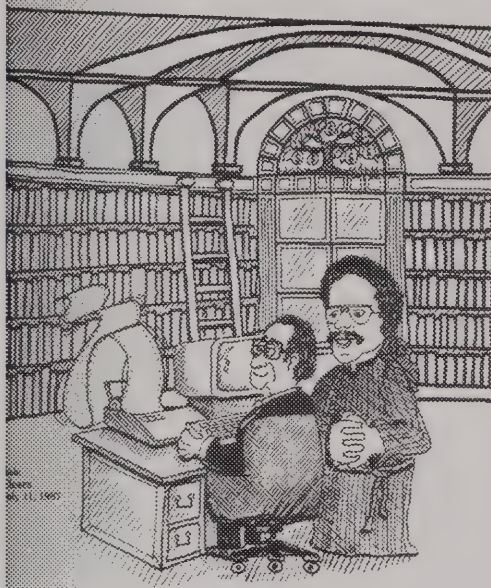
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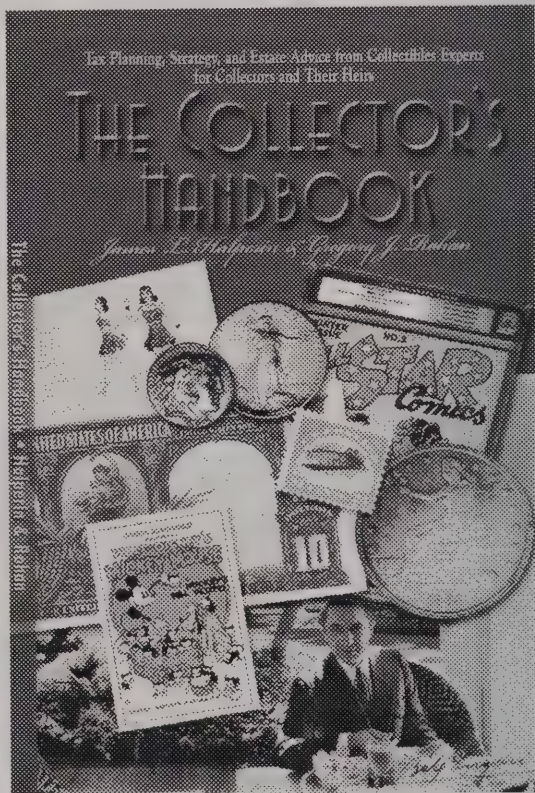
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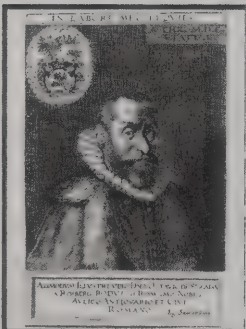
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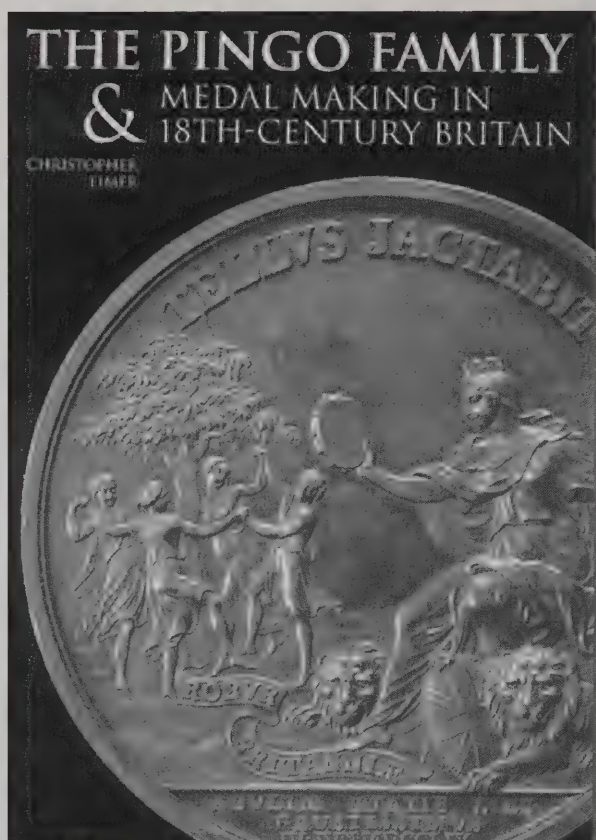


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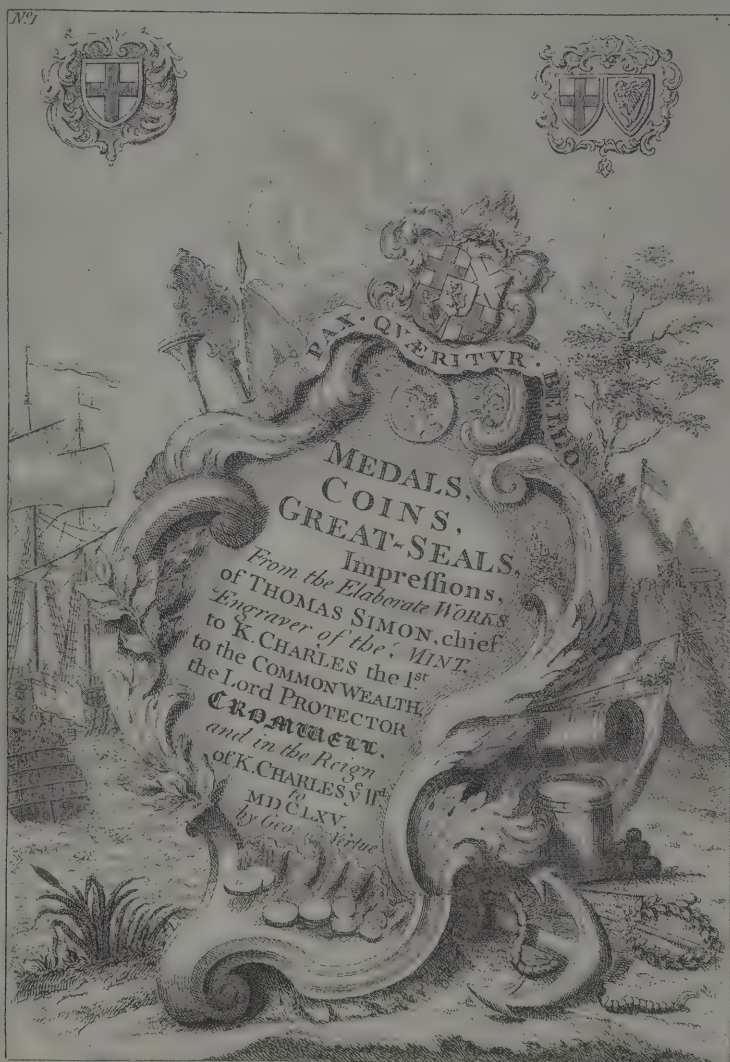
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*“The worst thing about reading new
books is that they keep us from reading
the old ones.”*

*Joseph Joubert
(1754-1824)*

The Asylum

Vol. XXIII, No. 2 Consecutive Issue No. 90

Spring 2005

Table of Contents

An Eighteenth-Century Magnum Opus
by Lawrence Sekulich. 74

Coinage On Postcards: The Cambist's
Glorious Last Hurrah
by David D. Gladfelter 80

Candidate Bios for the
2005 Election of Officers for the
Numismatic Bibliomania Society 86

The Money Tree Chronicles,
As They Were
by Myron Xenos 92

Front Cover: The title page from George Vertue's *Medals, Coins, Great-Seals, Impressions, from the Elaborate Works of Thomas Simon, Chief Engraver of the Mint to K. Charles I, to the Common Wealth, the Lord Protector, and in the Reign of K. Charles II to MDCLXV* (London, 1753). For more information about this work see the article by Lawrence Sekulich in this issue.

An Eighteenth-Century Magnum Opus

by Lawrence Sekulich

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes a particular book's provenance and beauty can match, or even surpass, the topic of the book. The history of monographs offers many instances where this has happened. A twelfth-century Book of Hours, or a nineteenth-century Kelmscott Press book are just two examples. The story of numismatic publication also includes books of this type. Perhaps the most famous example is Andrea Fulvio's *Illustrium Imagines* (1517). In eighteenth-century England, George Vertue produced his *Medals, Coins, Great-Seals, Impressions, from the Elaborate Works of Thomas Simon*,¹ one of the great numismatic books that fits this criteria [Figure 1].

GEORGE VERTUE

George Vertue (1684-1756) was an engraver, cataloguer, author, antiquarian, and coin collector. During his life he engraved hundreds of images for books such as Rapin-Thoyras' *History of England*, and Houbraken's *Heads of Illustrious Persons*.² He was appointed engraver of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717. As a cataloguer Vertue worked on the collections of Charles I and James II. His role as an author was quite important. Besides his numismatic work, he published a study on the life and works of Wenceslaus Hollar in 1745.³ After his death his forty volumes of notebooks on British art and artists were published by Horace Warpole.⁴ His coin collection was also sold after his death, at auction in May, 1757.⁵

MEDALS, COINS, GREAT- SEALS, IMPRESSIONS FROM THE ELABORATE WORKS OF THOMAS SIMON...

Combining his skills as an artist and a writer, with his reputation as a gentleman (he was also a member of Kneller's Academy and a

¹ G. Vertue, *Medals, Coins, Great-Seals, Impressions, from the Elaborate Works of Thomas Simon, Chief Engraver of the Mint to K. Charles I, to the Common Wealth, the Lord Protector, and in the Reign of K. Charles II to MDCLXV* (London, 1753).

² P. de Rapin-Thoyras, *History of England*, 4 vols. (London, 1732-47) and J. Houbraken, *The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain* (London, 1756).

³ G. Vertue, *A Description of the Works of the Ingenious Delineator and Engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, Disposed into Classes of Different Sorts; With Some Account of His Life* (London, 1745).

⁴ H. Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, 5 vols. (London, 1761-1771).

⁵ John Ford [an 18th century auctioneer based in London, no relation to the 20th century American coin dealer of the same name]sale, 17-19 May 1757.

Fellow of the Royal Society), George Vertue was able to access coins from the finest cabinets of the day and draw upon primary and secondary sources of information. As a corpus, this book has stood the test of time. It is still cited by authors doing numismatic research of this period.

This rare first edition was published in 1753. It proved to be so popular that it was reprinted in 1780. This particular copy of the book, with its fine engravings by the author, burgundy morocco binding, gilt edge trimmings, and hand made marbled end papers is in itself a work of art. Bookplates from the library of John Trotter Brockett [Figure 2] and also the Mainsforth Library [Figure 3] add to the charm and history of this volume. Considered by some as a fundamental publication of numismatic literature, this particular example last appeared at auction in 1988 from the library of Peter Seaby.⁶

THE PETITION CROWN OF CHARLES II

What makes this work stand out among eighteenth-century numismatic books is the beauty of the plates. Possibly one of the most beautiful of all of Vertue's illustrations is that of the Petition crown of Charles II [Figure 4]. The balanced arrangement of the seal of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by portraits of the Simon brothers and the Petition Crown of Charles II, is a delight to the eye. This plate is dated 1751. Plate VII, the only other dated engraving, bears the date 1744. This would imply that Vertue took nine years to create all thirty-eight plates. By self publishing the book, George Vertue avoided deadlines and compromises.

PROVENANCE

The earliest known owner of this copy of the work, John Trotter Brockett (1788-1842), was an attorney by profession and an antiquary by avocation. He had a fine collection of book, coins, and medals. His numismatic cabinet was sold over a fourteen day period by Sotheby's in 1823.⁷ As an author he wrote several numismatic pamphlets, including a description of his own Roman gold collection in 1822.⁸

Mainsforth Hall was built circa 1625 by Ralph Hutton. Records from County Durham, where the mansion was located, report several distinguished owners to the 19th century. The hall was neglected in the 20th century and demolished in 1962. While it is not certain that this is the site of the Mainsforth Library, it seems probable that, like other great houses of the 17th and 18th centuries, it contained a library.

The final known owner of this volume was Peter Seaby (1920-

⁶ Glendining's sale, 17 November 1988, lot 47; ex P.J. Seaby.

⁷ Sotheby's, June 4-7, 9-14, 1823.

⁸ J.T. Brockett, *Selecta numismata aurea imperatorum romanorum ex museo Ioannis Trotter* (New Castle, 1822).



Figure 2

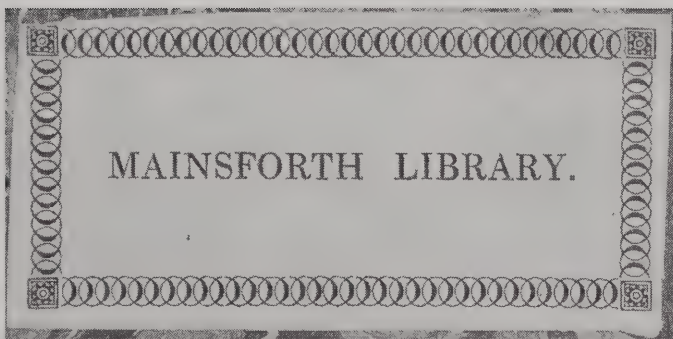


Figure 3



Figure 4

1992) a member of the family which founded the famous coin dealership in London. He was the author of numerous articles on medieval English coins, most notably his study that firmly established the type sequence of the coins of Harold, Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor and his study of the chronology of the coinage of Henry I.⁹ When and where he acquired this work is unknown. None of Seaby's published works deal with the seventeenth century so it is likely that he acquired it as part of his interest in antiquarian numismatic literature.

CONCLUSION

This is the kind of book that bibliophiles greatly admire. Its monumental title correctly forecasts a superior publication. Beautifully bound, handsomely illustrated, and written in an elegant style by an expert, George Vertue's tribute to Thomas Simon's numismatic art is truly a magnum opus — a great work. In addition to this it has a long history that associates it with some important numismatic researchers.¹⁰

⁹ P. Seaby, "The Sequence of Anglo-Saxon Types, 1030-50," *British Numismatic Journal* 28 (1955-57), pp. 111-146 and idem., "Henry I Coin Types: Design Characteristics and Chronology," *The Yorkshire Numismatist* 1 (1988), pp. 27-44.

¹⁰ This article is based upon the author's exhibit at the 2004 American Numismatic Association Convention. The author would like to thank all those who provided ideas and criticisms which have been incorporated into the final study.

Coinage On Postcards: The Cambist's Glorious Last Hurrah

by David D. Gladfelter

I: Hugo Semmler and His Distributors

The exchange rates used in today's international economy to convert your currency into those of other nations are determined by day to day market forces. You can look up these rates for major world currencies in the *Wall Street Journal*. They fluctuate daily. Purchases made abroad today in euros, rupees or yen and charged to your credit card will appear in dollars, based on these fluctuating exchange rates, on your monthly statement when you return home.

A century ago, exchange rates for major world currencies were established differently. Pegged to a gold standard, on which many currencies were still denominated, exchange rates were more stable than today. Monarchs still ruled some of these countries, and placed their portraits on their circulating gold coinage. The Portuguese "Joe," for example, took its name from the portrait of King Joannes V thereon. In 19th century Europe, to stabilize exchange rates even further, nations entered into treaties forming the Latin and the Scandinavian Monetary Unions for the purpose of adopting gold and silver coinages of equivalent fineness, weight and value. Nonmember countries adopted the monetary unions' standards for consistency. How did bankers of that era determine what your marks, francs and dollars were worth in kroner or escudos? They looked it up in a "cambist"¹ or currency guide such as Gutttag's *Foreign Currency and Exchange Guide*.

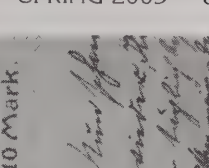
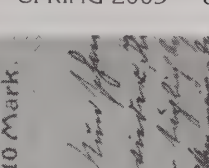
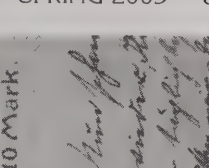
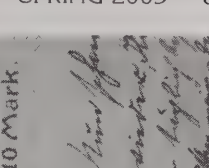
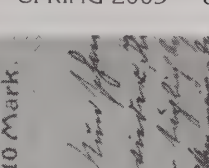
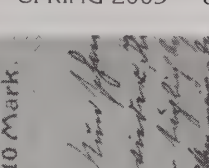
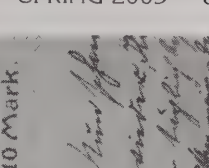
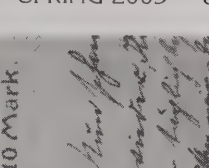
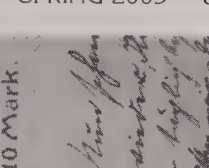
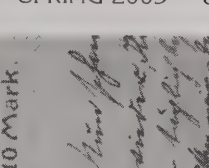
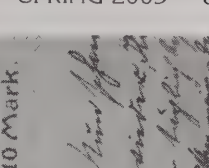
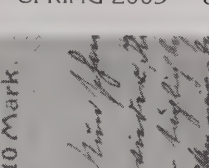
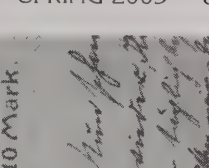
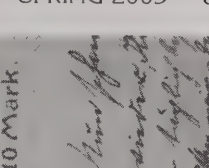
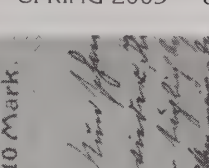
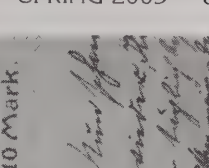
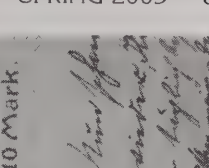
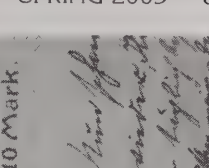
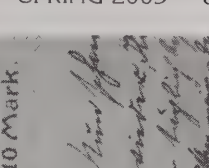
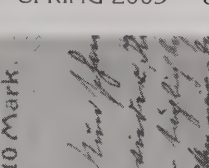
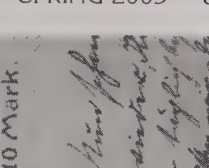
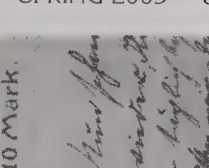
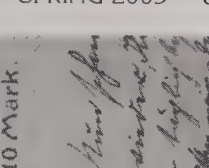
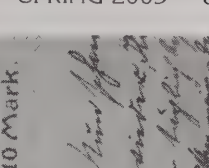
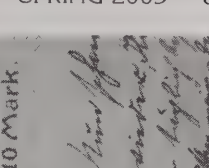
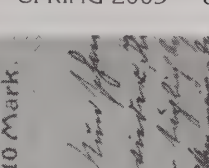
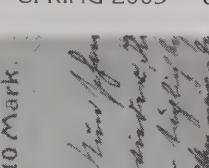
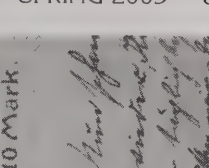
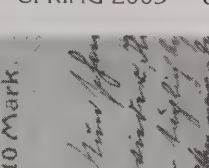
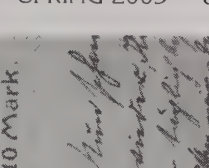
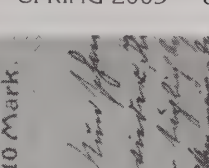
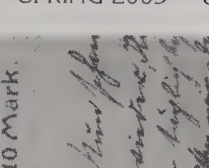
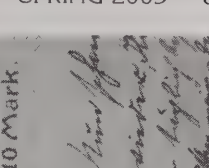
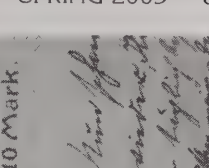
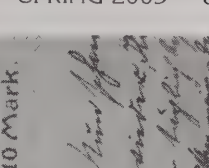
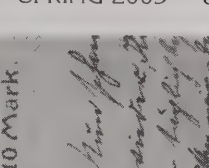
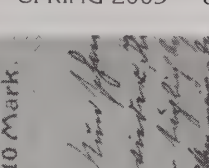
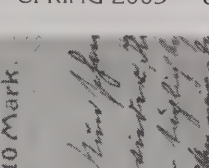
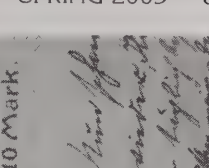
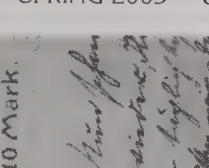
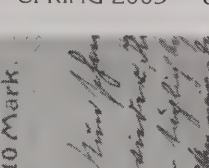
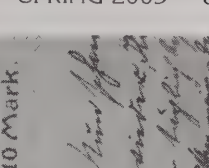
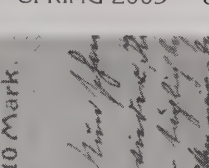
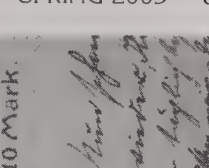
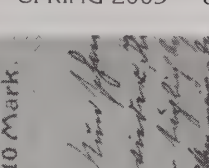
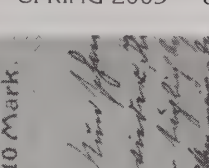
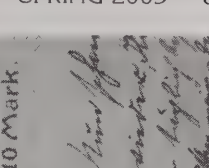
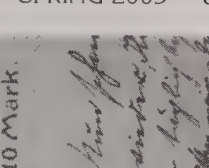
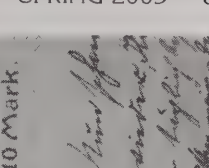
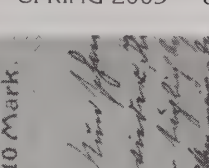
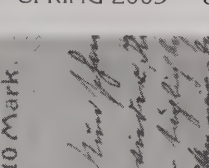
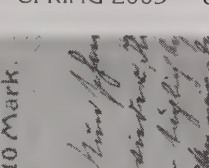
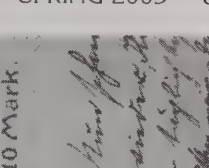
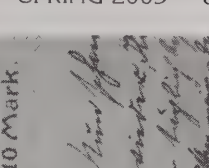
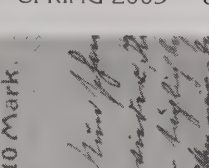
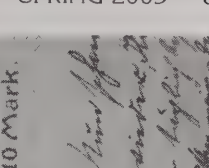
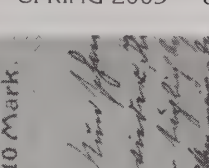
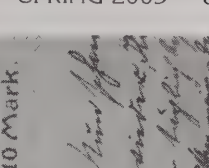
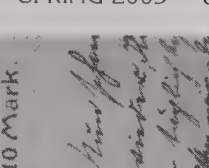
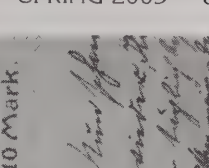
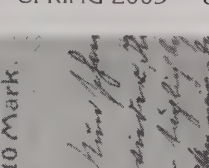
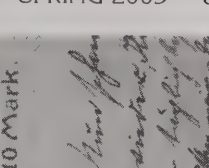
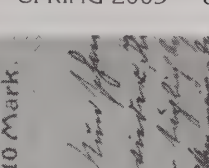
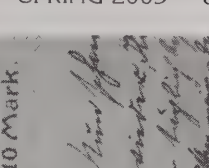
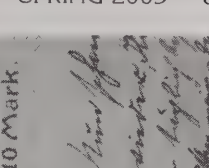
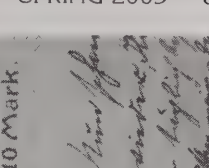
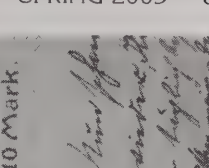
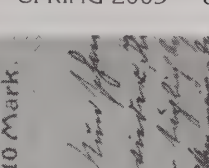
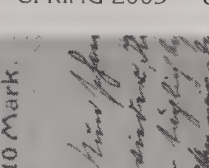
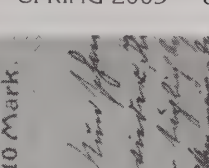
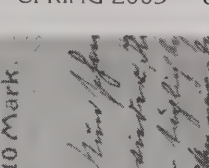
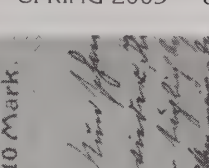
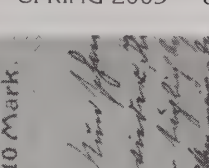
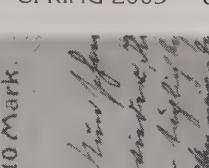
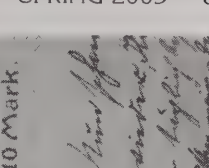
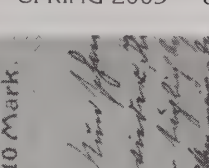
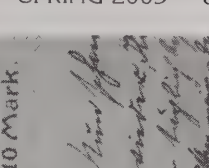
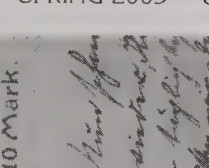
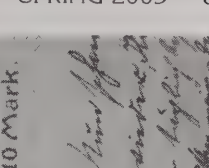
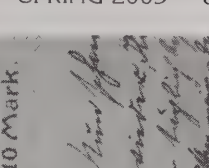
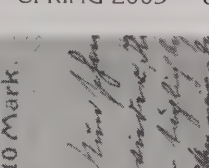
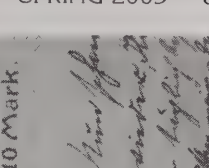
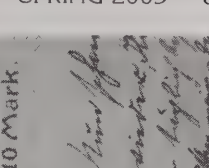
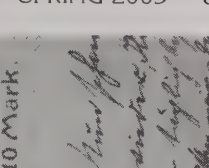
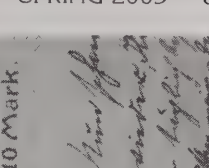
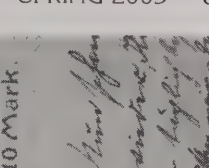
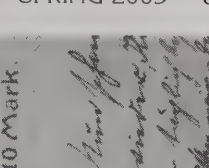
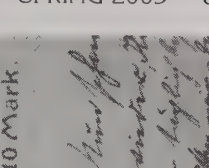
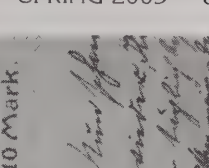
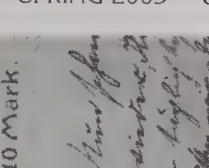
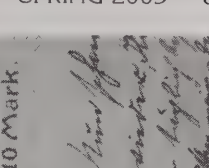
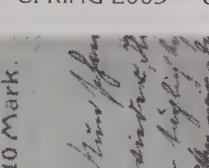
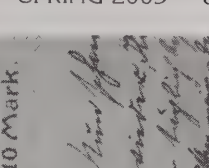
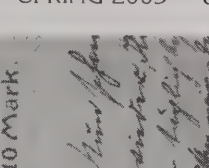
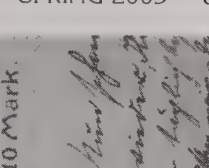
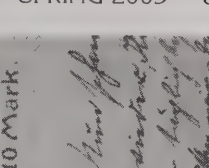
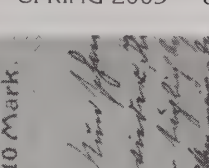
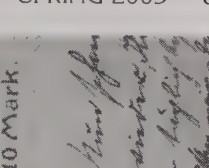
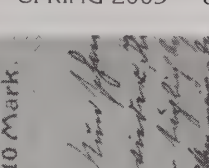
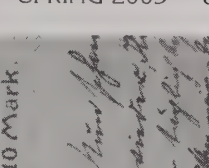
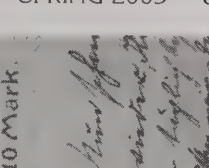
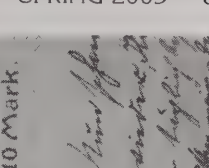
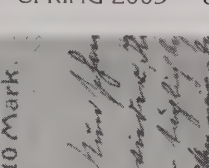
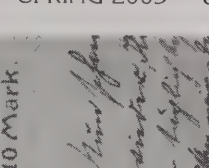
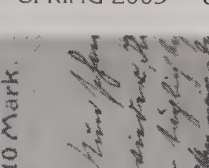
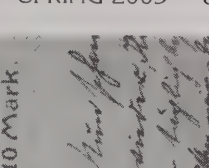
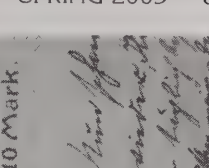
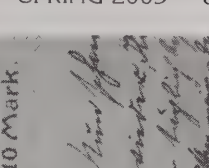
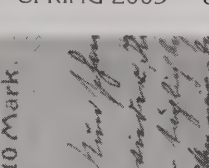
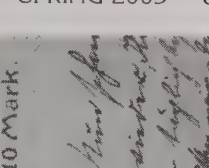
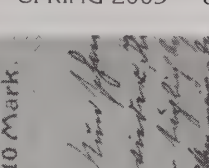
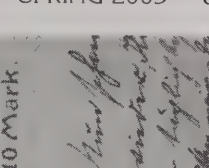
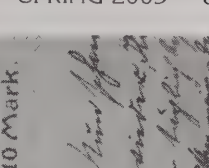
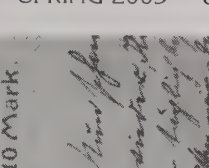
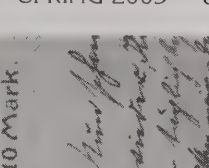
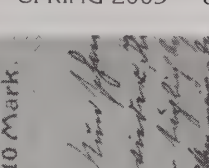
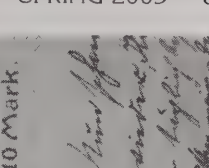
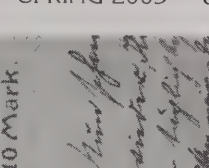
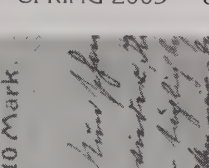
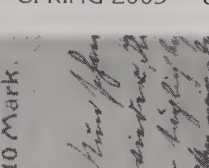
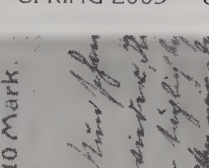
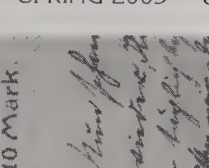
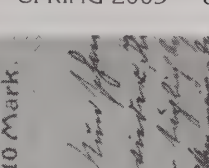
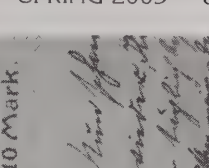
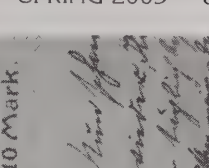
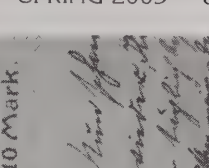
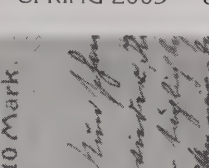
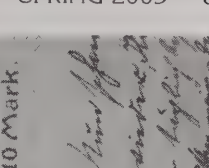
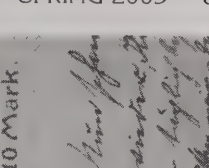
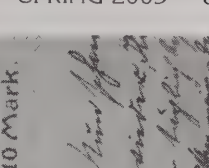
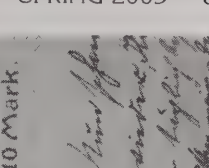
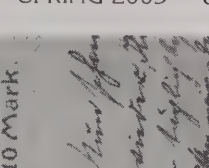
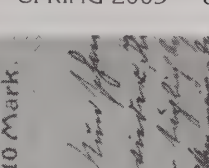
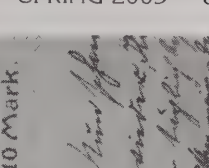
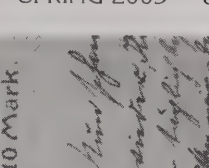
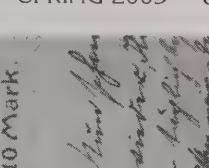
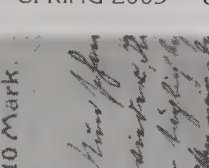
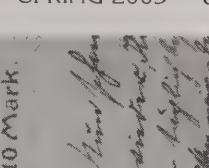
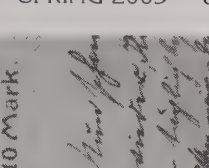
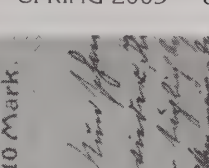
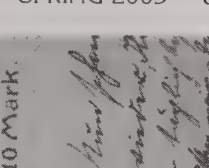
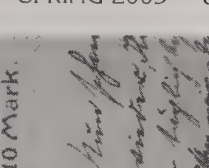
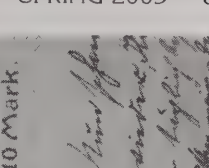
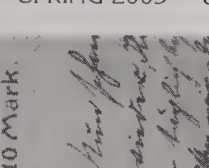
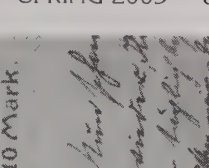
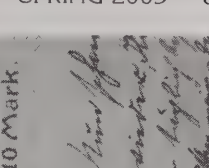
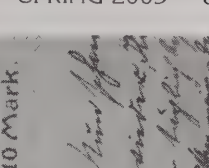
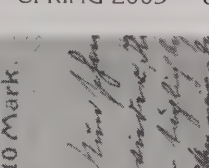
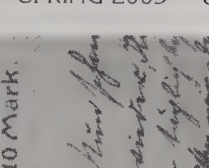
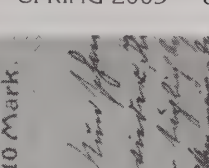
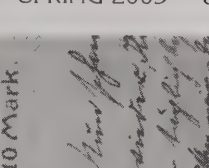
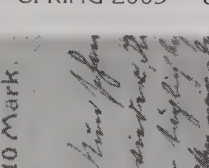
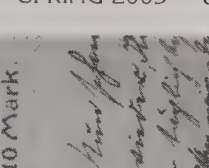
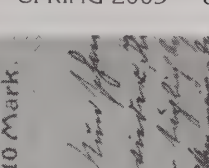
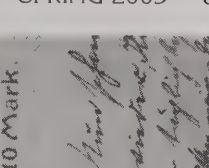
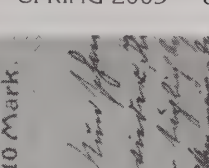
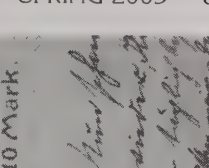
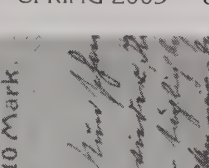
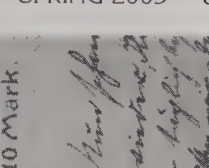
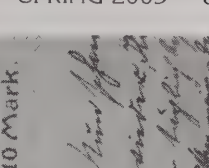
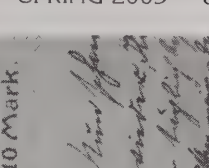
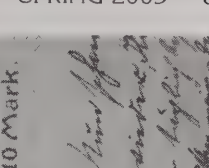
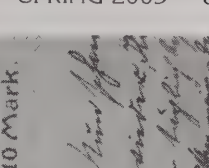
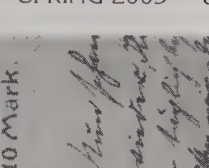
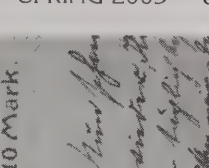
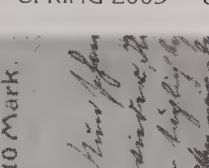
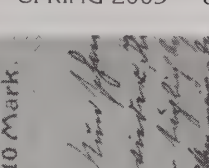
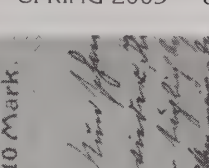
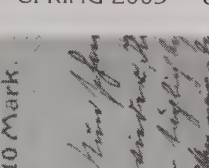
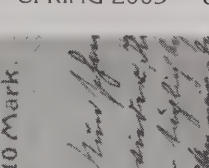
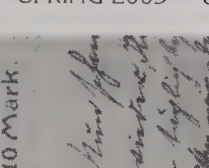
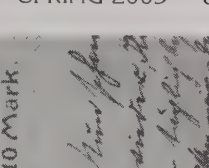
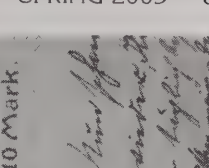
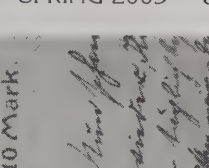
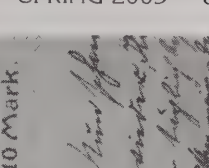
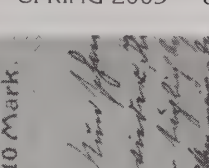
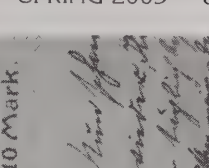
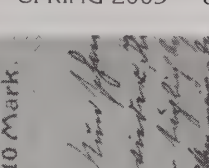
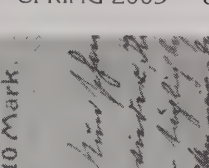
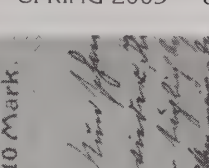
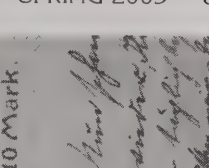
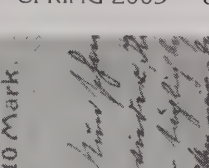
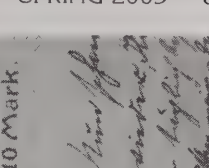
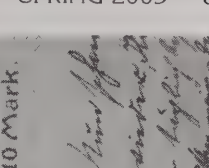
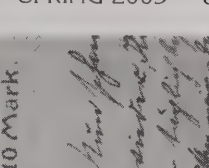
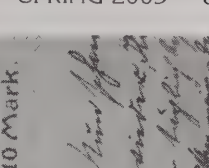
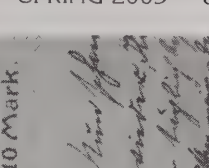
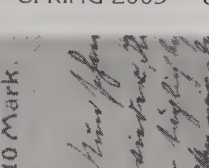
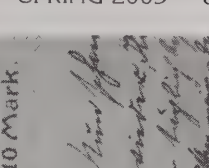
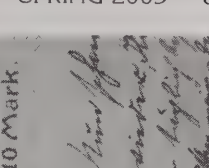
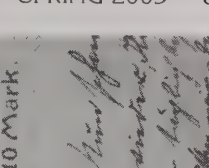
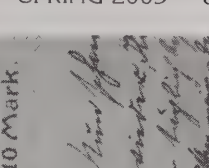
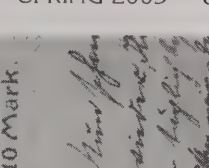
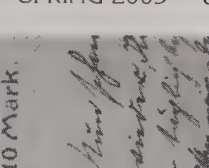
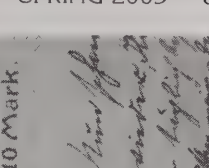
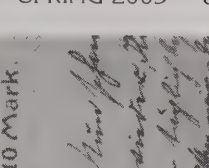
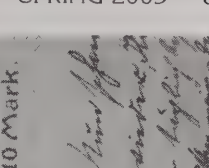
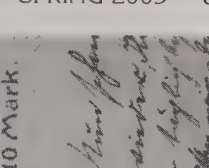
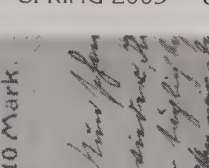
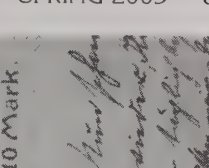
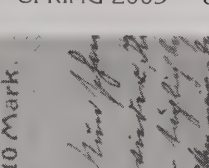
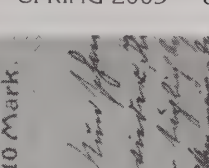
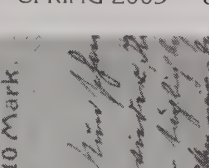
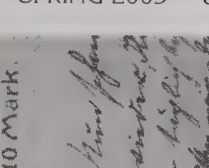
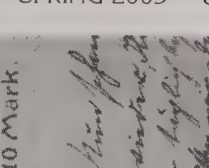
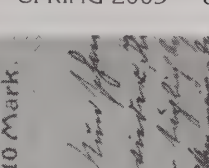
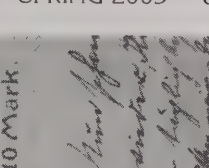
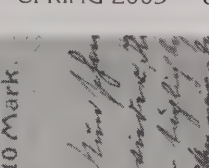
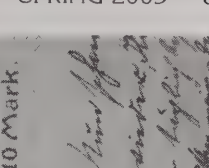
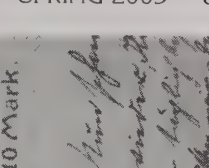
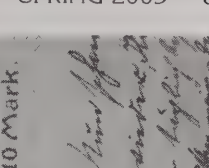
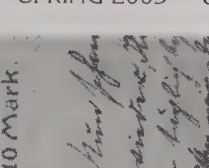
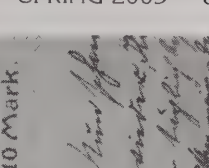
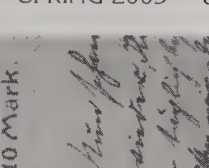
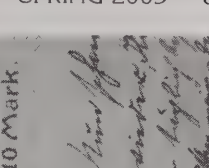
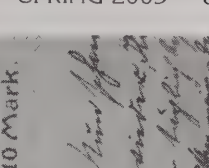
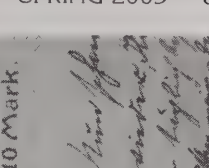
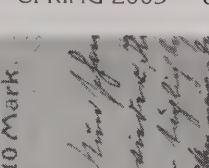
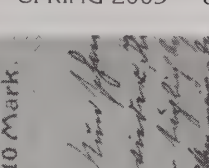
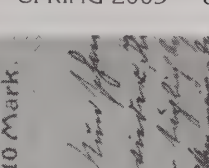
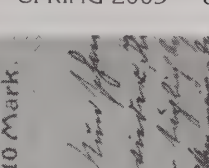
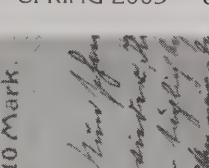
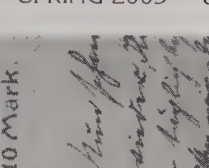
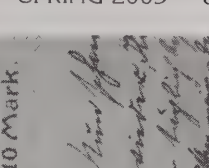
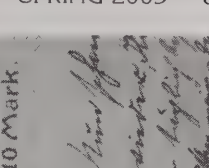
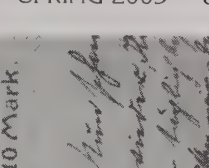
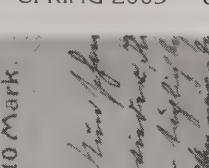
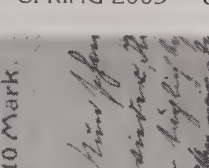
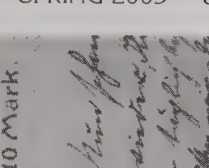
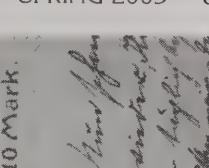
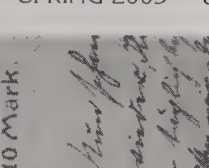
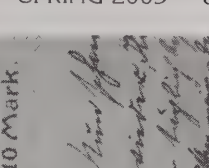
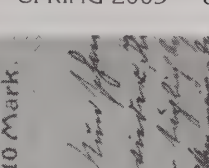
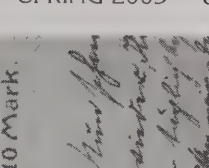
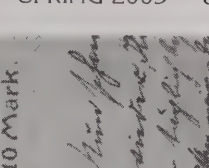
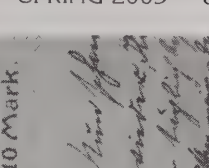
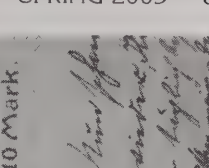
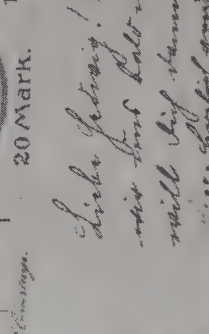
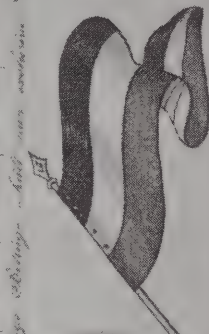
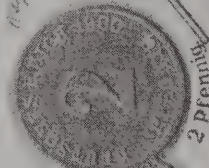
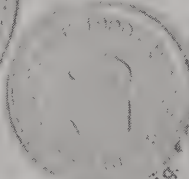
In 1904, an enterprising printer in Magdeburg, Germany began issuing a series of postcards with embossed metallic-ink images of the coins of different countries on them. What made Hugo Semmler's coin cards different from those of the other makers was the presence of exchange rate tables on them. On each card was the country's flag in full color, with the caption "for education about international coinage." Before the year was out, Semmler had published coin cards for 20 countries, primarily European but also including the United States, Japan and five South American nations. Two different cards were issued for Japan. Sweden and Norway, then under the same king, shared a single card, until this political arrangement ended after which each nation had its own Semmler coin card. The earliest cards were numbered in sequence.

¹ From the Italian *cambista*, from *cambio*, meaning exchange. A.R. Frey, *Dictionary of Numismatic Names* (New York, 1947).

Serie I N°1 Postkarte mit Nationalflagge
zur Belehrung über internationales
Münzwesen 66666

Verlag Hugo Semmler Magdeburg.

	20 Mark	10 Mark	5 Mark	3 Mark	2 Mark	1 Mark	50 Pfg.
Frankreich	24 Frs. 70 ctm.	12 Frs. 35 ctm.	6 Frs. 18 ctm.	3 Frs. 70 ctm.	2 Frs. 45 ctm.	1 Frs. 23 ctm.	60 ctm.
Schweden	10 Kr. 10 ctm.	5 Kr. 50 ctm.	2 Kr. 50 ctm.	1 Kr. 75 ctm.	1 Kr. 75 ctm.	58 ctm.	28 ctm.
Belgien	20 Bel. 75 ctm.	10 Bel. 37 ctm.	5 Bel. 19 ctm.	2 Bel. 95 ctm.	1 Bel. 47 ctm.	24 ctm.	12 ctm.
England	10 Sch. 6 d.	5 Sch. 3 d.	2 Sch. 6 d.	1 Sch. 3 d.	1 Sch. 3 d.	12 d.	6 d.
Amerika	4 Doll. 30 ctm.	2 Doll. 15 ctm.	1 Doll. 75 ctm.	75 ctm.	50 ctm.	25 ctm.	12 ctm.
Österreich	10 Kr. 50 ctm.	5 Kr. 25 ctm.	2 Kr. 12 ctm.	1 Kr. 60 ctm.	1 Kr. 30 ctm.	1 Kr. 15 ctm.	7 1/2 ctm.
Russland	10 Rub. 50 Kop.	5 Rub. 25 Kop.	2 Rub. 12 1/2 Kop.	1 Rub. 62 1/2 Kop.	1 Rub. 31 1/4 Kop.	15 3/4 Kop.	7 3/4 Kop.
Dänemark	10 Kr. 10 ctm.	5 Kr. 5 ctm.	2 Kr. 2 1/2 ctm.	1 Kr. 1 1/4 ctm.	1 Kr. 75 ctm.	37 1/2 ctm.	18 3/4 ctm.
Schweden	10 Kr. 10 ctm.	5 Kr. 5 ctm.	2 Kr. 2 1/2 ctm.	1 Kr. 1 1/4 ctm.	1 Kr. 75 ctm.	37 1/2 ctm.	18 3/4 ctm.
Italien	20 Lire 10 ctm.	10 Lire 5 ctm.	5 Lire 2 1/2 ctm.	2 Lire 1 1/4 ctm.	1 Lire 75 ctm.	75 ctm.	37 1/2 ctm.



Inscriptions were printed in three languages, German, French and English.²

To all appearances, Semmler's cambist postcards were wildly popular with travelers. They became the collecting fad of the day. On one of them, a correspondent wrote: "This is a novelty. Thought perhaps you would like it for your collection." They were mailed not only throughout Europe, but to and from Australia, the Caribbean, the Middle East, South Africa, the Bosphorus and the States. Wherever tourists went, they bought and sent postcards showing the coinages used in the places visited.

Over the next four years, the number of country cards in the Semmler collection increased to 45 and the languages of the inscriptions expanded to include Dutch, Russian and Czech.³ Semmler operated printing plants in Saxony and Bavaria as well as in Magdeburg. He also apparently licensed his designs, on which he obtained two German patents, to other printers and jobbers. But as his success arose, so did his desire for anonymity. On his later cards he replaced his name with the initials H.S.M. (for Hugo Semmler, Magdeburg), and eventually removed the initials as well.

Enter Fortuna Hornung, a Viennese stationer, with a new marketing idea: coin card albums and books.

Hornung was the proprietor of Papeterie Fortuna, a shop located at Josefstädterstrasse 82 in Vienna's historic "inner ring" District 8. She imported and stocked the Semmler coin cards, placing her ink-stamped advertisement on them. It advertised for sale, sets of the 45 cards with choice of text in German, French or English, under the title "Die Geldsorten aller Länder" (The Coinage of Different Countries). The sets could be obtained in folders, albums or bound books; I have examples of each in my library. Some of the sets came with a descriptive brochure explaining that

The coinage cards reproduce with the greatest possible accuracy the originals of the various pieces of money, at present current in the different countries, each coin which is shown being an exact reproduction of the original. The value of the coins is given in the accompanying tables: — the value of the gold pieces being reckoned according to the amount of pure gold contained, and, in the case of countries whose financial

² Discussion of varieties of each country's cards is beyond the scope of this article. See D.D. Gladfelter, "A Trial Classification of Embossed-Coin 'Cambist' Postcards," working draft dated March 25, 2003, of an unpublished manuscript lodged in the American Numismatic Society library. This manuscript is based on the collection of the late Jonah Shapiro.

³ A chronological list of the country cards appears at the end of this article. Presumed dates of issue are based on postmark dates as well as dates appearing on the coin images.

positions are sound, the nominal or face value of the silver coins is indicated. ...

Although the books, folders and albums are not dated, Kirby Brown's assumption that they were issued circa 1910 is doubtless correct.⁴ My copy of the book version is a special edition for the United States market containing three special cards in addition to the standard complement of 45 cards. The specials show portraits of William Howard Taft (U.S. President 1909-1913), Pius X (Pope 1903-1914) and Kaiser Franz Joseph I with the special "Jubilaüms-Münzen" issued in 1908. Other internal evidence supporting a c.1910 date of issue includes the updated Transvaal card with the Red Ensign added to the flag of Kruger's Republic, to recognize formation in 1910 of the Union of South Africa. However, the Portugal card still bears the flag of the monarchy which was succeeded by the Republic in 1910.

Interestingly, the introductory brochure freely admits that "money values are subject to constant fluctuations as may be seen by a glance at the market quotation of the daily rates of exchange," and that "the tables on the cards cannot be altered from day to day, like the exchange lists." It also admits that "gold coins are only rarely met with in ordinary business in most countries." These comments recognize a trend, even then, away from fixed exchange rates, and lead me to the view that the chief purpose of the coin card books must not have been to facilitate exchange of currencies, but to promote tourism.

A similar book containing Semmler coin cards, produced under different auspices at about the same time, is simply titled "The World's Coins" (No. 38 in Brown's bibliography). While anonymously published, it was evidently not by the Austrian Hornung, as it is stamped "Made in Germany." It contains a nearly identical brochure and has tissue guards to protect the embossed coin images.

I suppose that one could classify these postcard books as "exolit," having the same relationship to numismatic literature that "exonomia" has to numismatics. I do appreciate our editor's open-mindedness in including these articles within the scope of what belongs in *The Asylum*.

To be continued.

⁴ K.W. Brown, "A Study of Embossed Coin Books," *The Asylum* 2/3 (1984), pp. 5-7, 10-11; *idem.*, 2/4 (1984), pp. 18-26. The Hornung book is no. 35 in Brown's bibliography.

List Of Country Cards Produced by Hugo Semmler.

First group, circa May 1904, with numbers:

- 1 — Germany
- 2 — Austria
- 2a — Hungary (part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy)
- 3 — Italy
- 4 — Switzerland
- 5 — France
- 6 — Russia
- 7 — Sweden and Norway (later individual cards)
- 8 — Denmark
- 9 — Belgium
- 10 — Netherlands
- 11 — Great Britain and Ireland
- 12 — U.S.A.
- 13 — Japan (gold yen)
- 14 — Japan (silver yen)
- 15 — Brazil
- 16 — Argentina
- 17 — Uruguay
- 18 — Chile
- 19 — Peru

Second group, c. late 1904-early 1905:

- Turkey (gold and silver coins)
- Turkey (billon coins)
- Mexico
- Transvaal
- Portugal
- Spain

Third group, c. 1905-1908:

- Bulgaria
- China
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Finland
- Greece
- Morocco
- Persia (Iran)
- Romania
- Serbia
- Siam (Thailand)
- Tunis (Tunisia)
- Venezuela

British India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

Straits Settlements (Singapore, Malaya, Panang and Malacca) and
Hong Kong

Dutch East Indies (Indonesia)

German New Guinea (Papua)

German East Africa (Tanzania)

Papal States (Vatican City — included only in special editions)

Candidate Bios for the 2005 Election of Officers for the Numismatic Bibliomania Society

Editor's Note:

Below are the statements sent in by all those who wished to stand as candidates for the NBS Board of Trustees for 2005-2007. Needless to say, they form a truly impressive group and the voter's choice will not be any easy one. I have edited these statements as little as possible, since it is my belief that in something this important the candidates should be allowed to speak for themselves.

The offices and candidates are as follows:

- President — Pete Smith
- Vice President — Dan Hamelberg
- Secretary/Treasurer — David Sundman
- The NBS Board — John W. Adams, Darryl Atchison, Philip J. Carrigan, Dan Friedus, Karl Moulton, Joel J. Orosz, W. David Perkins, P. Scott Rubin, David Sklow. [Six to be elected]

I have listed the candidates alphabetically with the office for which they are standing following after the name. Please remember that your ballot must be received by July 15, 2005, so do not put off sending it.

John W. Adams (Board)

Over the 50-odd years that I have collected, my specialties have been researching provenance on 1794 large cents, United States auction catalogues, historical medals and a fairly large library on the general subject of history during the colonial period. In addition to being a member of various numismatic organizations, I am a fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Antiquarian Society.

Darryl Atchison (Board)

I was born in 1964 and have been collecting coins since the early 1970s when I joined the Kent Coin Club in Chatham, Ontario. My initial interest was in Canadian large cents but, being a somewhat fickle collector, my interests have changed many times over the years. I am enamoured with Canada's copper colonial tokens but also collect Canadian numismatic militaria and every conceivable type of numismatic item depicting Canada's national parliament buildings in Ottawa, Ontario.

In the mid-1990s I became interested in Canadian numismatic literature as a result of a research project I was working on at the time and for the past ten years I have been editing the new *Canadian Numismatic Bibliography* — a text which is currently in its final production stages. As a result my numismatic collections have suffered greatly — since practically all of my annual numismatic budget is now spent on literature. “Buy the book before the coin” has definitely turned into “Buy the book instead of the coin” in my case.

I joined the Society in 1996 or 1997, shortly after moving to Ireland with my wife, Fiona. Since then I have had the pleasure of corresponding with many of our members and I am always astounded at the information which can usually be acquired through one phone call, letter or email. We have all heard of the six degrees of separation and nowhere is this more true than the NBS. In fact, you can usually get to your final destination in far fewer than six steps. Collectively, our membership is the most knowledgeable and helpful group of people you could ever hope to meet.

Frankly, I am honoured to be asked to stand for election to the NBS Board of Trustees. While I believe that we have a great organization, this does not mean that we should rest on our laurels. For example, I am very concerned that many collectors perceive our Society to be elitist and believe that we need to be more inclusive and welcoming to new members. In fact, we should cultivate new members by planting the bibliomania seed and nurturing its growth and development. I believe we also need to find a way to offer better service to our international members who may feel somewhat excluded from the Society's activities. I am a firm believer in the policy that “If you are not part of the solution, you must be part of the problem” and whether I am elected or not, I will do my utmost to assist the Board in addressing these issues as well as any others which may arise in the years ahead.

Philip J. Carrigan (Board)

I have collected coins since I was a child. Twenty years ago I collected literature but this amounted to saving catalogues and price lists as I received these. Fifteen years ago I began to purchase what I was missing and add other items I never had. I joined NBS after attending meetings at ANA. I met individuals who had a deep interest in literature. I want NBS to serve literature users and collectors and to serve as a meeting place and resource for these parties.

Dan Hamelberg (Vice President)

Dan Hamelberg was born in 1946 and raised in the Chicago area. He received a B.S. in journalism from the University of Illinois in 1968. After graduation he worked for a Champaign, Illinois newspa-

per for about 5 years. He became involved in commercial real estate in 1972, and quit the newspaper business the next year. He started his own company in the late 70's to acquire and manage income property (apartments and shopping centers). The company is now known as the University Group.

Dan started collecting coins when he was 10 years old. After some periodic delays (high school, college, starting a business, etc.) he finally focused on a collection of first year of types from the Philadelphia mint. The collection is now complete in all metals, with several coins as finest known. From time to time he may upgrade a bit, but it is now essentially complete.

Dan began collecting numismatic literature in the early 80's. His first major sale was the Lester Merkin sale by George Kolbe. It has been a great adventure since then, and now it appears that he has put together a library of American numismatic literature that is second only to the ANS. They have a few early auction sales and broadsides he does not have, but he has a greater number of American numismatic sales overall.

Dan Freidus (Board)

I started collecting coins 30 years ago and began acquiring numismatic literature a few months later. I've been a member of NBS since its founding in 1980, about the same time I started specializing in numismatics of 18th century America (i.e. colonial and early U.S.) and, of course, related literature. Since 1995, I have been writing the "Colonial Americana" column for *Coin World*. I am a regional VP of The Colonial Coin Collectors Club and former editor of *The C4 Newsletter*. I was involved in C4's successful publication of Tony Carlotto's book *The Copper Coins of Vermont*.

Being an NBS Board member would allow me to repay the organization for the benefits I've had during 25 years of NBS membership. I would bring to the Board my experience as a longtime collector and NBS member as well as the perspective that comes with being a former professional indexer. I'd work for greater outreach to enlarge membership (especially among junior members). I would also facilitate communication among members by encouraging NBS to set up an email discussion group for members (to complement, but not replace, the single weekly format of *The E-sylum*).

Joel J. Orosz (Board)

I am seeking re-election to the NBS Board of Trustees because I believe that my experience can be a valuable asset to the Board and to the club during a time of transition in our leadership. I am charter member #59 of the NBS, Life Member #3 and currently the longest serving member of the Board, having served continuously since the

late 1980s. If elected I will work to increase membership in the NBS, to seek a broader base of authors for *The Asylum*, and to augment the already substantial position of the club. Finally, I will serve as the "institutional memory" of the NBS, both as a Board member if elected, and as the club's appointed historian.

W. David Perkins (Board)

Dave Perkins is a collector, student and researcher of the early United States silver dollars 1794-1803. Dave also collects tokens and numismatic literature, especially books, catalogs and documents pertaining to the great early silver dollar collections and collectors.

Dave was a consultant to Bowers & Merena in the cataloging of the Eliasberg early silver dollars and has cataloged and consulted on early dollars for a number of numismatic auction firms. Dave was a major contributor to and wrote the introduction for Jules Reiver's new book *The United States Early Silver Dollars 1794 to 1803*. He has spoken on the early dollars at a number of ANA Numismatic Theatres and has taught a class on the dollars at the ANA Summer Conference.

Dave is a past Secretary/Treasurer of NBS. In addition to NBS, Dave is a member of numerous numismatic organizations and clubs including the ANA, ANS, JRCS (LM), NLG, EAC, TAMS, CWTS (LM) and others. Dave is an officer and is Treasurer of the John Reich Collector's Society. He has authored over two dozen articles for the John Reich Journal as well as articles for the *The Asylum*, *TAMS Journal*, *Civil War Token Journal*, *NOW News* and *Talkin' Tokens*. His articles have won literary awards from NLG, JRCS, CSTS, TAMS and NOW. His interest in Civil War Store Cards (or tokens) started with a discovery that his great-great grandfather issued two Detroit, Michigan Civil War tokens in 1863.

P. Scott Rubin (Board)

Scott is currently a member of the NBS Board of Directors, he has served as a President of NBS during the 1990's and has been on the Board since the late 1980s. Scott collects numismatic literature with an emphasis on United States auction catalogues. Scott is recognized as a numismatic researcher in many fields of U.S. coinage.

Scott is a life member of NBS and ANA. He is also a member of the following numismatic organizations, EAC, ANS, Medal collectors of America and NLG. He has been honored by membership in The Rittenhouse Society.

Scott has contributed to numerous books, organization publications, newspapers and auction catalogs. A sample of these are *The Red Book*, Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia's of Half Cents and Large Cents*, a number of Q. David Bowers books, Kam Ahwash's *Encyclopedia of*

United States Liberty Seated Dimes, *Coin World's Almanac*, *ANS 1st COAC publication*, *The Numismatist*, *The Asylum*, *Coin World*, and auction catalogues by New England, Stack's, Bowers & Merena among others.

Scott has been a speaker at a number of numismatic organizational meetings or conventions, such as ANA, ANS, PAN, The New York Numismatic Club and NBS.

David Sklow (Board)

I am seeking election to a seat on the Board of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society for the forthcoming term. I feel with my background in numismatic literature, over almost thirty years, I can bring a useful presence to the Board.

I have been a numismatic literature dealer off and on since 1979. I am a charter member of the Society as well as a twenty-five year member of the American Numismatic Association. I am a member of the Numismatic Literary Guild and I have had articles published in *The Asylum* and *The Numismatist*. I am past partner in the Money Tree numismatic literature auctions, where I was the cataloguer for several auction sales. I am presently employed by the ANA as a numismatic researcher and I am also on the organization's library committee. One of my goals is to encourage members to display exhibits at national conventions. I would also like to work toward a closer relationship with the ANA and ANS libraries and literature programs. I would also want to expand the advertising base for the Society's publication, *The Asylum*. Thank you for your support.

Pete Smith (President)

I am active in a dozen numismatic organizations. I have served two terms as president of the NBS. I am a former president of my local coin club and historian for the Early American Coppers Club. I am an ANA district delegate and regularly attend ANA conventions as an exhibitor and judge.

I believe the club is healthy as most members like the quality of offerings in *The Asylum* and *The E-Sylum* and our programs at the ANA and regional conventions. I welcome comments and suggestions from members.

David Sundman (Secretary/Treasurer)

David Sundman, president of the Littleton Coin Company, of Littleton, New Hampshire, first learned about the fascinations of the rare coin field during his grade school years in the mid-1950s. He spent many afternoons after school and many Saturdays and each

summer vacation working for his father, stamp and coin dealer Maynard Sundman. Maynard and his wife Fannie Sundman had founded the family firm, Littleton Stamp Company in 1945, and soon branched out into numismatics in 1949. David Sundman enjoyed both philately and numismatics, and naturally developed a strong interest in history. He graduated from Gettysburg College with a BA in History in 1970, and several years later rejoined the family firm in 1972, by then employing more than a hundred. Today the firm is staffed with 320 full-time associates, and is a major employer in the town of Littleton.

A lifetime member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA), Sundman celebrated his 25th year of ANA membership in 2004. In 2001, he received the ANA's Glenn Smedley Memorial Award, recognizing those who have worked to better the association. In 2003, he received the ANA's Medal of Merit for his active support of the association's educational and promotional efforts. Mr. Sundman has received the ANA's top recruiter award five times, having recruited over 5,000 new members to the ANA to date.

A member of the American Numismatic Society since 1984, Sundman recently became a Life Fellow. He also is a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild, and received their Significant Contribution Award in 2001 for his consumer protection efforts. Sundman joined the Numismatic Bibliomania Society in 1982, and is now a Life Member.

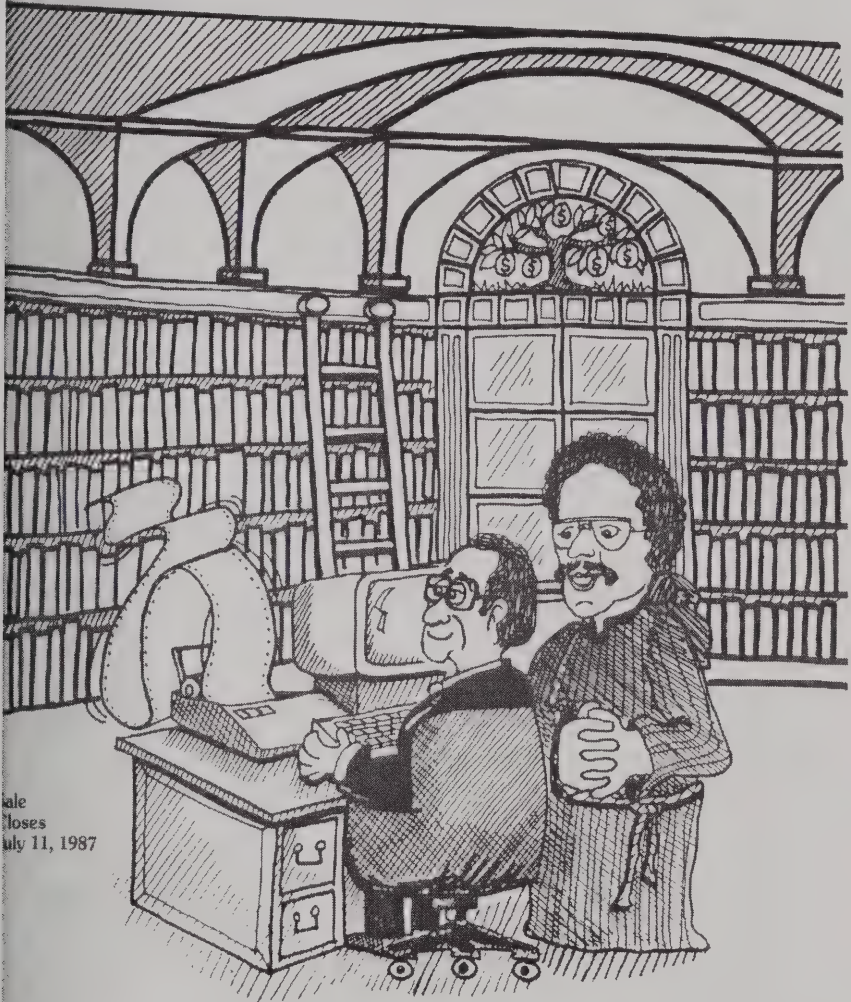
The Money Tree Chronicles, As They Were by Myron Xenos

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. Where the Dickens did I get that line from? Actually, it was 1985, and I was wandering around a local coin show in Cleveland, and the times were fairly decent. The heady times of 1979 and 1980 were still fresh in everyone's minds and most people in numismatics were somewhat flush with bucks and looking to keep their hobby and business churning, turning and burning. Of course, there were still those who were sitting on 10 oz. silver bars at \$350 and Krugerrands at \$850 (you may insert your own amounts here if the shoe fits). The number I remember most was \$25,000 a bag for silver coin being offered by Bache & Co. who were trying to salvage some credibility after the silver debacle, and got some true optimists to buy at that level. The coin dealers whose taxes I had been preparing for the past few years were securing their futures with things like CDs (not the music type) and real estate, after having spent two or three intense years smashing sterling silver candlesticks and gold teeth with sledge hammers to clear away the plaster and plastic before stuffing all that precious metal into five gallon cans to ship to New York or elsewhere. Yes, we called ourselves coin dealers then, but most had no time to actually deal in coins.

One digression, if you permit, although there were many, was a story about Joel Coen, who had a shop in Manhattan, which was the last stop for much precious metal before it made its way to the smelter. It was said by those who drove their wares to the city that one would have to climb over a three-foot deep pile of bags of silver to get to the counter. There are many more stories out there, and the names will be changed to protect the innocent and the guilty. Maybe a story someday about some of the unbelievable, fantastic, fortunate, unfortunate, and laughable occurrences of the Great Silver and Gold Melt, with cheers or jeers to the Hunt Brothers.

All of this activity resembled work, and many of us longed to return to coins for the sake of coins. Well, while wandering around this show, my friend Phil Aftora, who is a consummate numismatist in the foreign coin pursuit as well as being the admissions director of the Case-Western Reserve Dental School, chose to introduce me to Ken Lowe, whom he knew to be pursuing the same interest as I was, that of numismatic literature. It gets fuzzy from here, but almost as if by osmosis, we sucked up the entire inventory of Jim Lacrosse of Brighton, Michigan, who had informed me at the Michigan State Numismatic Society show in Dearborn that he planned to exit the business. We rolled back home with a large van of literature, much of which Jim had obtained from Joe Lepszyk, and his address list. Jim said he was selling because he developed an allergy to mold

THE MONEY TREE, 1260 Smith Court, Rocky River Ohio 44116
First Mail Bid Sale of NUMISMATIC LITERATURE



sale
closes
July 11, 1987

The cover of the first Money Tree numismatic literature sale which was held on July 11, 1987.

spores. I think he was right, because I sneeze twice every time I open a book in my library.

Suddenly my office basement was piled high with literature, and Ken started in to work. We issued a couple of fixed price lists, which worked out well, so he charged up the old Apple computer, and we ventured into our first mail bid sale, to be followed by many more. Somewhere in that timeframe, Ken received an invitation from Henry and Emery May Norweb to dine at their mansion, along with several others of us who were ANS members. The story, so candidly written by Ken, about this evening can be found the first issue of *Out on a Limb*, which we published in 1987.¹ One quick aside from me, it was the only time in my life that my dinner was tinkled in by a little silver bell in the hand of Mrs. Norweb. You really had to be there.

Somewhere along the way, we realized we had too many books, and didn't know where half of them were. More precisely, I didn't know where any were, Ken knew where they all were, so that equals one-half. Out of the blue, Ken came up with an idea. Next thing I knew, John Burns had bought the basement, a happening that I would like to have occur again. Ken brought three big football players from Euclid High School to do the grunt work, and soon there were 200 banker boxes less than the day before. It wasn't long, however, before both the basement and second floor were filled to capacity. That was 1993. John says he is now suffering from the same malady.

Reluctantly, we fast-forward to February 23, 1998. I was in my office, and received a call from a hospital on the East side asking whether Ken had any relatives I could contact. They wouldn't talk to me, but it wasn't too difficult to assume that something critical was going on. My wife and I jumped in the car and took off for the other side of town. Halfway there, my cell phone rang. It was my assistant, Debbie, who relayed a message from the Euclid police that Ken had died and would we come get his cat — Cordy. It was a very dismal day.

Our friends David and Sherry Sklow were in process of moving here from Delaware so that we could expand the horizons of the Money Tree. Subsequently they did, and we had two more sales before David chose to move to Florida. One of those sales, of course, was the dispersal of Ken's library. Dave and Sherry now reside in Colorado Springs, where he is a member of the ANA team as an historian who ultimately will be able to chronicle the ANA membership story as has never been done before.

The numismatic literature hobby certainly had a golden age during Ken's lifetime, as we recall the involvement and contributions of Armand Champa, John Bergman, Frank Katen, Jack Collins, Frank

¹ K. Lowe, "An Evening with the Norwebs or What Are Two Nice Boys Like You Doing in a Place Like This?" *Out on a Limb* 1/1 (1987), pp. 5-9.

Van Zandt and all the others living and passed on who gathered together from show to show and added so much to the literature hobby. I would love to be able to feel that same energy once again.

Ken added a fair amount of comic relief to his writings. Once, in a moment of inspired comic reflection, he grabbed a piece of scrap paper and sketched out a list of inevitable absolutes. I recently found that list among his papers. These are 10 statements which he would have liked to carve in stone, had he been given a chance to do so. Perhaps in a future issue of *The Asylum* we can print these items under the heading of What He Said and What He Really Meant. I think he would have liked that.

It was an interesting and rewarding 15 years and I certainly feel privileged to have been able to be a continuing part of it. The Numismatic Bibliomania Society has certainly been the glue that has held the book lovers together for 25 years and I, for one, will try to be around for the next 25 years.

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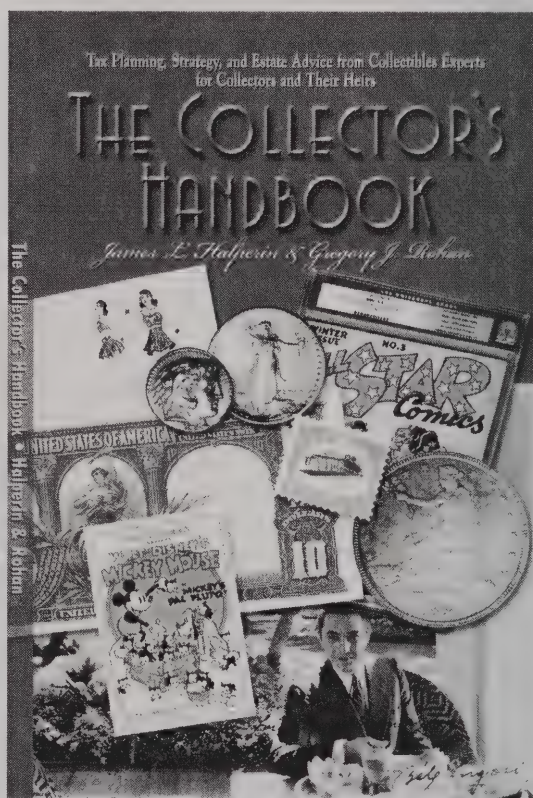
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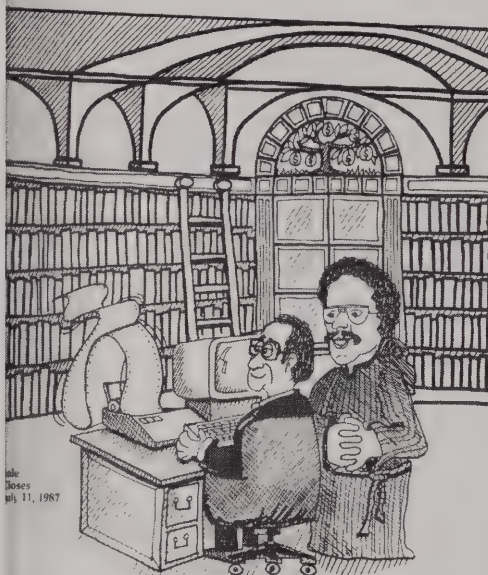
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1. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 1. Rev. "1799" to "1799".

2. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 2. Rev. "1799" to "1799".



3. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 3. Rev. "1799" to "1799".

4. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 4. Rev. "1799" to "1799".



5. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 5. Rev. "1799" to "1799".

6. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 6. Rev. "1799" to "1799".



7. 1799 US 1/2 Cent. Obverse: Washington. Reverse: Eagle. No. 7. Rev. "1799" to "1799".

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The Asylum

Vol. XXIII, No. 3 Consecutive Issue No. 91 Summer 2005

Table of Contents

John J. Ford: An Assessment
by Joel J. Orosz 102

A Posthumous Interview with John J. Ford
by Pete Smith 104

A Bibliography of the Published
Works of John J. Ford Jr.
by E. Tomlinson Fort 117

John J. Ford Jr.
A Brief Retrospective
by John W. Adams 120

Kenneth Jenkins
1919-2005
by E. Tomlinson Fort 122

Front Cover: A page from Edgar H. Adams, *Varieties of Early US Gold: Quarter Eagles 1796-1834/Half Eagles 1795-1834/Eagles 1795-1804/Supplement of Private Gold Coinage of California*. This page is from an unpublished manuscript written by Adams that was part of the John J. Ford Jr. library which was sold at auction by George Frederick Kolbe, 1 June 2004, lot 122. Photo courtesy George Frederick Kolbe.

John J. Ford: An Assessment

by Joel J. Orosz

John J. Ford. Whisper the name at a large numismatic gathering, and watch the fur fly. To his large group of admirers, Ford was the modern numismatic market's creation myth made flesh: the man who literally invented serious, fact-based cataloguing. To his smaller, but highly vocal group of detractors, Ford was not far shy of Beelzebub himself, an ethically challenged man. It will fall to historians of the future — who will have a perspective that comes only with distance — to properly assess the man and his legacy. But this backslid historian, with none of the requisite distance (for John J. Ford was always kind and helpful to me), will do his best to look at both sides of the man, and come up with a sort of "first draft" of a balanced assessment.

Any such balanced look needs to put the man into the context of his times. Ford was a member of what Tom Brokaw has called the "Greatest Generation" of Americans. Certainly that title was apt for the numismatists of the generation born after 1900 and before 1940. The roll call is remarkable; besides Ford, this was the generation that gave us Eric P. Newman, Kenneth Bressett, Walter Breen, Don Taxay, George Fuld, and Q. David Bowers, among others. Collectively, they transformed a hobby from hucksterism to historicism. All one need to do is to compare Ford's section of the 1952 ANA sale with B. Max Mehl's catalogues of the late 1940s to understand just how profound this transformation truly was, akin to leaving a circus sideshow to entering a postgraduate seminar room.

Ford did not publish nearly as much as the stellar roster of numismatists noted above, but he was the first dealer to widely disseminate their scholarship through his cataloguing. This brought the hard facts of the new learning directly to the collectors who previously had subsisted on a diet of soft soap and tall tales. Ford provided the proverbial rising tide that lifted all of the boats.

He did not stop there — John J. Ford was one of the first to openly promote a segment of the hobby that had all but withered away during the first half of the 20th century: numismatic literature. In an era when coin dealers routinely discarded the libraries of collectors after buying their coin collections, Ford championed the merits of the printed word, particularly the classic output of the Brothers Chapman. He used his bully pulpit as a coin dealer to bring the numismatic literature hobby back from the nether regions, and it was only appropriate that he was the first person to address a meeting of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. No appreciation of the man in this light would be complete, of course, without mention of the fact that he owned the world's first (and, thankfully, last) slabbed numismatic auction catalogue (a spoof concocted by B.U.G.S., the Bibliographic Universal Grading Service, a.k.a Stack's).

If his merits loomed large, however, his faults also were sometimes front and center. He was the embodiment of the things that many Americans find distasteful about New Yorkers: the swagger, the casual abrasiveness, the in-your-face "fugedabotit" of the Gothamite. He rarely suffered a fool gladly, and his withering scorn for those too lazy to do their homework was freely dispensed. Although he could be generous with information (as he often was to the author of this piece), he could also willfully withhold assistance. Most distressing of all, his superb collection of coins, medals and paper money could only have been assembled in direct competition with the wants of his own customers.

Revere him or revile him, there is no denying his enormous impact upon US numismatics. Ford set a standard of American cataloguing that has been often emulated but infrequently equaled. Q. David Bowers once remarked that his "desert island reading" would be a complete set of Ford-produced New Netherlands catalogues, and he is the first to admit that his own stellar cataloguing career owes a large debt to Ford's example. Numismatic bibliophiles, too, can hardly overestimate the extent to which Ford's intervention and example revived their dormant hobby. This was not just in terms of promotion, but also in literally saving thousands of books, catalogues and journals from the pulp mill. Detractors might argue that scholarly cataloguing and literature collecting would have happened anyway, even if John Ford had never darkened the door of a coin shop. Perhaps — but surely these revolutions would never have happened so quickly, or so thoroughly, without Ford's catalytic energy and example.

So how to bring balance to an assessment of such a complex figure? Surely John J. Ford was not the faultless paragon that some would have you believe, nor did he possess hooves, horns and a pointy tail, as others would insist. Horatio Alger, were he the author of this piece, would say that John J. Ford was the beau ideal of the self-made man; Mark Twain, were he the author, would have noted that this relieved the Almighty of a heavy responsibility. Ford brooked no nonsense, took no prisoners, and shook more than one complacent soul out his lethargy. While it is true that he broke a few eggs, it is also true that he made some spectacular omelets.

My own view is that his superb accomplishments will be remembered and celebrated long after his personal quirks are forgotten. John J. Ford indeed earned his place as one of brightest lights of the Greatest Generation of U.S. numismatists. Perhaps a better metaphor would be that of a beacon, one that shone too intensely for some, but which illuminated the way for many others. I think John would have liked this metaphor, and would have impishly added that he was the "complete package," for he also came with a built-in foghorn. Farewell, John; your light will endure after the blare from your horn has faded away.

A Posthumous Interview with John J. Ford by Pete Smith

I first heard John Ford talk on August 18, 1980, at the ANA Convention in Cincinnati.¹ About 100 bibliophiles attended the meeting. I recall Harry Bass standing near the back of the room and heckling the speaker. The friendship was obvious between the owners of two great numismatic libraries.

An interview by Maurice Rosen was published in the *Rosen Numismatic Advisory* and reprinted in the *Coin World* issue of June 19, 1985. This focused on grading and investment topics. Ford was interviewed again by Mark van Winkle in 1990 for a two-part article in *Legacy*, published by Heritage Rare Coin Galleries. (Excerpts below reprinted with permission.)

I interviewed Ford on August 15, 1991, for his listing in *American Numismatic Biographies*. He was an amusing storyteller but it was difficult to distill usable facts from his colorful stories.

Ford was a recurring speaker at the Numismatic Theater during the ANA conventions. I recall hearing his talk in Denver in 1996 and a couple of other conventions. His August 16, 1996, talk was titled "Ignorance and Numismatics."

I imagine one last interview with Ford for *The Asylum* based on previously published interviews, my earlier interview and my recollections of his talks for the ANA. The answers are his words although the order of questions is fictitious.

Smith: *How did your interests expand from collecting coins to collecting numismatic literature?*

Ford(1): Clarence Edgar was a bank teller in my home town of Rockville Centre, New York. When I was eleven years old I became interested in coins. I would borrow a dollar from my father and I'd get a couple of rolls of Lincoln cents, take them home and look for SVDBs, 14Ds and so forth. I'd go through them in half an hour and be back for more. Either because he felt sorry for me or to get rid of me, Clarence Edgar gave me my first legitimate rare coin, an 1846 silver dollar. Clarence subsequently got me into coin dealing on the

¹The quotes from Ford are taken from the following sources:

- (1) [J.J. Ford], "Bibliomania Meeting at Cincinnati ANA," *The Asylum* 1 (1980-1), pp. 17-24.
- (2) J.J. Ford, "Conclusion of Talk by 'Leather Freak' John J. Ford at 1980 ANA Bibliomania Meeting," *The Asylum* 1 (1980-1), pp. 49-56.
- (3) M. van Winkle, "An Interview with John J. Ford Jr., Part 1," *Legacy* 3/1 (1990), pp. 16-19, 42-45, 55-58.
- (4) M. van Winkle, "An Interview with John J. Ford Jr., Part 2," *Legacy* 3/2 (1990), pp. 20-23, 48-58.

side, and we became very good friends. After World War II, he became a specialist in selling numismatic books, as did my late friend Aaron Feldman. Clarence Edgar died in 1958, and of course, Aaron Feldman died in 1976. Feldman is the fellow who popularized the saying, "Buy the book before the coin."

Smith: *What is the first book you recall buying?*

Ford(1): One of the first numismatic books I ever obtained [was] a copy of Gilbert's work on half cents. In October of 1941, I visited Thomas Elder in Pleasantville, New York. At that time Elder must have been in his late sixties. Homer K. Downing and I heard about the legendary Tom Elder, and we went up to see him together. Though he was semi-retired, he still ran ads in Hobbies Magazine. We went up to find out if he had any coins left.

Elder, who originally published the Gilbert half cent book in 1916, still had a quantity of unbound copies available. He asked us, "Would you like one of these at three dollars?" meaning the unbound text and the set of eight photographic plates. We both gave him the three dollars and we each got a set. I went to a book-binder in the Bronx names Levine, who was frequented by Homer Downing and the American Numismatic Society. I think he charged me another three dollars to bind the book. To give you an idea of what kind of amateur I was, I had the title of the book put on the front cover: United States Half Cents / E. Gilbert, and underneath, 1916. Then at the bottom of the cover, I put "John J. Ford, 1941," which is the way a real seventeen-year-old would do it.

If I was going to see Tom Elder today, I would certainly handle the situation differently. The first thing I would do after finding out that he wanted three dollars for one copy, would be to ask him what he wanted for the whole pile. The second thing I would do would be to get him to autograph as many copies as I could. Then, instead of having the book bound in plain library buckram with my name on the cover, I would have them nicely bound with the title and author stamped on the spine. Obviously, having the name stamped on the front cover instead of the spine is not very practical if you're looking for a book on the shelf.

Smith: *Do most dealers share your love for literature?*

Ford(1): I was under the impression that most of the current breed couldn't read! No, I take that back. It's a dirty crack. They can read. They can read the Grey Sheet, and they can find the pages in the Guide Book, but beyond that their libraries are limited. I asked some of them the reasons for that, and the usual reply was, "I don't have time." They want something with pictures, and underneath the pictures they want prices. Preferably, you put out new editions very quickly with new prices, but anything that involves more than a sentence or two befuddles them because it becomes boring. I'm not

being sarcastic. No, I am being sarcastic! In fact, I'm being nasty! I think many of the coin dealers would be a lot better off if they read something. I'm serious.

Smith: *What do you think about the paper used in modern books?*

Ford(2): What really bothers me ... now is the poor quality of paper used to print most of the books today. According to authorities in the Library of Congress, there is a self-destruct fabric built into the paper that's being used today. Going to extremes, we have the world coin and paper money catalogues published by Krause, which are printed on pulp. Well, they have to come out with a new edition every year because after two or three years the paper will start to go. Because of the cost today of composition, printing, labor, binding and everything else, including our economic situation, there is a tendency toward using cheap paper. The idea is to sell a lot of books to a lot of people, without giving a damn whether they will last.

I have a close relationship with the Barrow shop which specializes in the treatment and preservation of paper. They have worked, for example, on the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. It might interest you to know that in 1940, some nitwit working for the United States Government, where a lot of nitwits end up, "repaired" the Constitution of the United States with Scotch tape! The glue used in the original Scotch tape breaks down chemically and the oil leaches into the paper. The tape itself can be removed by using acetone or toluene but the stain is extremely difficult to remove. The Barrow people have discovered a way to do it but it is extremely dangerous. The chemicals used have to be heated to a certain temperature. If they are overheated by a few degrees, the chemicals reach a flash point, and a few degrees above that and boom! The windows go out. Maybe you go out.

Smith: *Would you like to say something about bindings?*

Ford(2): I wanted to say something about bindings. There is an outfit in New York called Talas Library Service. Talas sells you anything that you could possibly need for the preservation and repair of a book. One of the greatest discoveries that I ever made was Talas. Through self-examination and talking with the people at Talas, I found ways to preserve and protect my leather bindings that were cracking or peeling. I originally started with Lexol, which both deacidifies the leather and puts neatsfoot oil and lanolin back into it. Then, I became more advanced. I bought the potassium lactate solution from Talas, and separately deacidified the leather, and then I put the oils back into it. Soon I started buying ordinary oil pigment from art shops, and mixed it with linseed oil. I've got to the point now, that if you gave me a crummy leather binding, I can restore it to the degree that it looks brand new. Talas also sells methyl acetate,

which is the finest glue for repairing paper. I use it for repairing banknotes too. It's fantastic. Then, they sell tissue for repairing torn pages in numerous different textures, colors, and shades. I've repaired pages in books, and I can't even locate the tear. A lot of my information came from Barlow, who also repairs books and documents. It's not called repair. It's called restoration. If it doesn't look like it's been repaired, it's been restored. If it looks like it's been repaired, it's been repaired. This is something that you do as a labor of love. Bookbinders do a so-so job, because they're strictly commercial. You can't pay a guy enough for the time and effort I spend on restoring a book.

Smith: *How much did Walter Breen contribute to your catalogues?*

Ford(3): The majority of coins in any consignment didn't need much research, but anything that did would go into a Number 10 envelope and be given to Walter Breen. Walter's job was to put on that envelope, in no particular order, everything he either knew or could find out about the coin. This might necessitate, in some instances, Walter's going to the American Numismatic Society because the New Netherlands Coin Company library was not that elaborate. Often Walter would spend a whole day on one coin. I would take all the material that was in Number 10 envelopes and use Walter's data, if I believed it or trusted it or liked it and thought it wasn't superfluous, plus what I could dig up in my own library. This way we came out with some pretty good stuff.

Depending on the coin, in some cases, 80 percent of the technical information that our catalogues became known for came from Walter — and in other cases none of it, depending on the series or the coin.

Smith: *What did you learn from Wayte Raymond?*

Ford(1): I went out to Montauk to visit with Wayte Raymond. During one of our earlier conversations, I asked him what was the secret of the coin business. I said, "Do you have to have a lot of money? Do you have to have a big stock of coins? Do you have to have real good customers? What's the secret?"

Wayte Raymond replied, "John, it's very simple: You just have to know more than the man you're doing business with."

Smith: *And from Abe Kosoff?*

Ford(4): Abe Kosoff didn't know as much about coins as he knew about people. He was probably the most astute handler of people I ever met. He was charming, charismatic, and, as one individual referred to him, "the smoothest guy I ever met." I once said to him, "You should know more about coins and less about people," and he gave me a piece of advice I never forgot. He said, "Remember, it is the people who own the coins."

Smith: *Tell the Milky Way story one more time for readers of The Asylum.*

Ford(3): F.C.C. Boyd owned two Brasher Doubloons, and he gave one of them to Yale University. The other one he decided to sell. This was in the fall of 1956. So I made a deal with Mrs. Norweb: she wanted to buy a Brasher Doubloon.

We had already gotten the Brand Brasher Doubloon, the Ten Eyck specimen. We had negotiated that piece for \$12,000 from Horace Louis Philip Brand, who, when I sent him the money, told me his price was really \$13,000. So I sent the coin back with a rather vociferous letter telling him that he was a creep because he jacked up the price right in the middle of the deal. Meanwhile, Mrs. Norweb wanted to pay \$14,500 for a Brasher Doubloon. So I told Boyd that I'd give him \$12,000 for his, and he said okay.

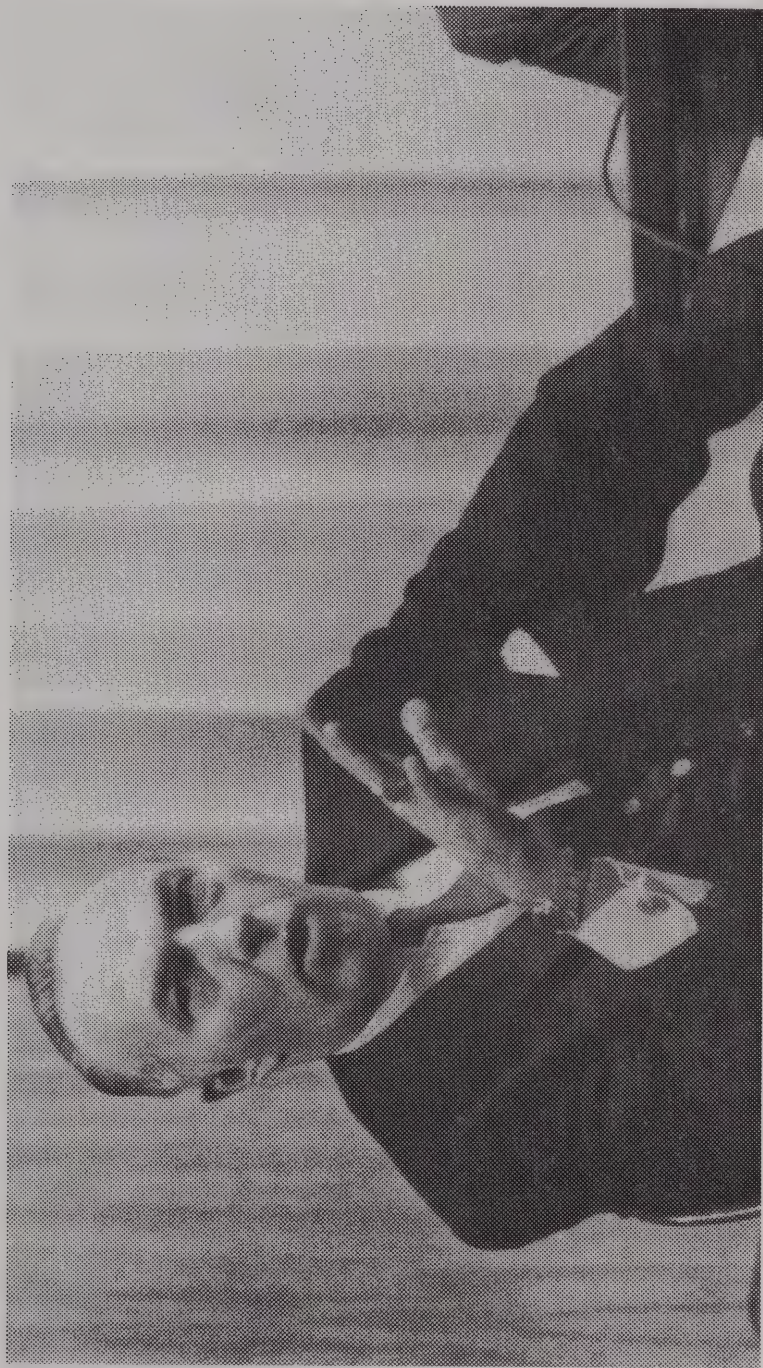
This was the piece that was supposedly dug up in a sewer in Philadelphia in 1899 by workmen. Mrs. Norweb asked all kinds of questions about everything. I mean she had to know about all known specimens, where they were, who located them, how high is up, and everything else.

I told Walter Breen, "Tomorrow morning I'm driving down to Ringoes, New Jersey, to pick up the Brasher Doubloon, and Mrs. Norweb is coming at 4 o'clock. I want you to come in early tomorrow, like 9:30, and I want you to write a synopsis, a briefing paper, on everything there is to know about Brasher Doubloons, how many specimens are known, where they are, who owns them, what they paid for them.

Walter had this insatiable desire for Milky Way and Mars bars. I had to buy three boxes at a time, and I'd just leave them in Walter's office. He'd eat one whenever he felt like it. I'm driving down to Ringoes to pick up the Brasher Doubloon, while Walter is doing his research, sitting in the back room with the classical music eating Milky Ways. I walked in about twenty after three, huffing and puffing because Ringoes was about 70 miles away. It was a cold February day in 1957, and I'm supposed to meet my wife and some friends at 6 o'clock to see a movie, *Around the World in 80 Days*.

This was my big day. The first coin I ever sold for more than 5,000 bucks. You don't realize how much money 12 grand was in 1957. You could buy six Ford convertibles for that kind of money.

My office had a beautiful desk and a big chair behind the desk and a big chair for the customer in front and a leather chair over in the corner. Walter sat in the chair, the leather chair facing me, and he discussed his briefing paper on the Brasher Doubloon. He said, "There's the so-and-so specimen. There's the Mint specimen. There's the Stickney specimen. There's this and that." Well, I'm familiar with all of this, but he's getting me real hot. We discuss them, and all of a sudden I hear the buzzer. It's Mrs. Norweb. And I say,



John J. Ford holds forth on numismatic subjects.
Photo courtesy Stacks

"Walter, get the hell out of here." Walter is wearing a toga and sandals and looks like he needs a bath. So I get him the hell out of there, and I hear Charles Wormser open the door.

"Hellooo, Mrs. Norweb.: And she said, "Hellooo, Charles," and all this crap. And he kissed her hand. He was the greeter, you see, and he brought her in. Mrs. Norweb was about 5'5" and somewhat rotund. She had on this mink coat that, as she walked, you could just hear the dollar signs. I mean, this was a mink coat that shone. It was gorgeous, probably cost as much as the Brasher Doubloon. She came in with the mink coat and sat down in the chair facing me and said, "Hellooo, John."

I said, "Hellooo, Mrs. Norweb." We went through all this garbage, and she said, "And what do we have today?" She knew damn well what we had. You know, this was all set up. It was just like a Gorbachev-Bush meeting, prearranged.

So she said, "Tell me about this coin." So for half an hour, I tell her all about the Brasher Doubloon, how many specimens are known, where they are. And she said, "John, your knowledge is so remarkable."

She doesn't know I've just been briefed by the Great Breen, who fed me all this stuff, most of which I'm familiar with, but when you discuss it with somebody and you're red hot, it comes pouring out and you really sound like you know what you're talking about. She says, "Do you have the coin?" And I take the coin out of my vest pocket and hand it to her. She looks at it and says, "This is quite satisfactory," and she drops it in her purse, and we just made \$2,500 bucks. So she gets up and she wishes me a good day and she starts to waddle out. And in the middle of her rear end is a Milky Way crushed into this \$12,000 mink coat. I mean crushed. She had been sitting on the thing for almost an hour, and with the heat of her body, the thing was diffused in the fur. She walked out past Wormser's desk, and he ran in front of her and opened the door and took her out to the elevator.

And when he came walking back in, he said, "Holy Jesus, what was that?" It actually looked like she had an accident of some kind. You know, a Milky Way has got nougat and chocolate and I don't know what the hell else it's got in it, but there were all different colors. The thing was huge. So we went down the elevator and we never heard another word about it. I never knew; did she ever figure out she got it in our office or did she think she got it in a taxi. It probably ruined the coat. It baked in. And of course, the chair; it was smeared all over the seat. I spent the next day cleaning it off the seat with linseed oil and a putty knife. It was a mess.

Smith: Another of my favorite stories is about John Murrell.

Ford(4): We had a collector client by the name of John H. Murrell, who was a very wealthy guy, chairman of the board of

DeGolyer-McNaughton, then the largest oil exploration firm in the world. He became our customer in 1959 through John Rowe. In the Boyd estate I found a group of Mexican gold ingots. These are the ones that T.V. Buttrey, Eric Newman's friend, claims are false, but he's full of beans.² They were from a Spanish wreck in the middle of the 18th century, and Murrell expressed an interest in them. In fact, he wanted all this treasure together with a number of US gold coins. Mrs. Boyd wanted to sell the ingots, and Rowe set the deal up. He got Murrell to come to the 1959 Central States Convention. The show was in Kansas City: I think the name of the hotel was the Muelbach. It was there that Harry Truman used to hang out. The Suite on the top floor was called the Presidential Suite.

The PNG meeting broke up about 10:30, and Rowe came to the door and said, "Big M is ready to see you." So I got my briefcase with all the goodies in it and we went up. When we got off the elevator on the top floor there was a long corridor. No rooms, but at the end there was a big double door, and it said: Presidential Suite. We went up to the doors and knocked, and Murrell answered.

Murrell was about 55, rather short, stocky. He was wearing zebra-striped pajamas, craziest things you ever saw, and he smelled like a perfume factory. He had this suite with something like four bedrooms, two kitchens, three living rooms; it was huge. It took up the whole floor of the hotel. We came in and started talking, and he asked, "Are you boys hungry?" So he picked up the phone and ordered. He always liked to order for you. So he ordered all this junk, and we sat around eating until one or two in the morning — steaks, vegetables, strawberries, ice cream, coffee, whatever he ordered. It took about four guys to bring it all into the biggest living room. So we got through eating, and then he wanted to see the coins and ingots.

There was this long coffee table in front of the couch, and I laid out all these gold coins, bars, ingots, and other stuff. Meanwhile M has a bottle of bourbon and has found a water glass in the bathroom and he's pouring the bourbon into it. It's now about 3 o'clock in the morning, and he's getting a little woozy. I wasn't getting woozy. I was 34 years old and Rowe was 22. All we could see were dollar signs floating in the air. So he said, "I think this is pretty good, John. I'll take it."

Now, the price was around \$64,000 to \$67,000, and he's going to take it. It was the biggest deal I ever had. It was better than the

² For more recent discussions on this controversy see: T.V. Buttrey, "False Western American Gold Bars," *American Journal of Numismatics*² (1997), pp. 89-112; J.J. Orosz, "Ad Hominem Ad Nauseam: The 'Great Debate' between Michael Hodder and Theodore Buttrey," *The Asylum* 17/3 (1999), pp. 23-29; M. Hodder, "Western American Gold and Unparted Bars: A Review of the Evidence," *American Journal of Numismatics*² 11 (1999), pp. 85-149; and Adams p. 120 herein.

Brasher Doubloon deal by far. So then he said, "John" — this is John Rowe — "Go into the other bedroom there and get my checkbook out of my suit."

Well, he must have been drunk when he came in because the pants were on the floor, the jacket was on the bed, the socks were on the ceiling. The whole place was a disaster. But all his other clothes were very neat in the closet. I don't know how that happened. So Rowe was in there going through everything looking for the checkbook. Rowe came back and said, "There is no checkbook."

So I said, "M, there's no checkbook."

"Look in the drawers, look anyplace," he said, as he poured another shot of bourbon. So Rowe ran around looking.

"I can't find the checkbook," he said.

I said, "Rowe, this is important. go down to the desk and ask the guy behind it in the lobby for a blank check."

M said, "Good idea, good idea." So Rowe ran down. He was gone about 15, 20 minutes. Meanwhile, I'm trying to move the bourbon away from M and give him coffee, trying to keep him awake.

Rowe came back and said, "The guy doesn't have a blank check."

I said, "You must be kidding." It's now about a quarter to four, and Murrell is slowly falling asleep. So I said to Rowe, "Go through every drawer in here and get me a Western Union blank. We'll make a check on the back of a Western Union blank."

You know that damn Presidential Suite didn't have one pad of Western Union blanks, not one. So then I said, "This is a hotel. All hotels have Gideon Bibles. Get me a Gideon Bible and we'll rip out the page in the front and we'll use that." Did you know Gideon Bibles have no blank pages in the front? They start right out with the first chapter of Genesis, and there are no end papers. So what are we going to write on? We couldn't write on top of printing. So now we're really desperate. Meanwhile, M's eyeballs are coming down; his head is dropping to his chest.

I said to Rowe, "Get me some paper; I don't care what kind of paper." So Rowe ran in the bathroom and tore off two or three sheets of toilet paper. I don't know how I did it, but I sat there with a fountain pen, and I use the edge of the Gideon Bible to draw a check. I printed the whole damn check out, 67 thousand dollars (or whatever), and M signed it. He then fell over on the couch sound asleep. So we straightened him out, put a pillow underneath his head, and went downstairs.

It was then 5 o'clock in the morning, and we were both hungry and tired. So we ate breakfast. We were the first customers in the coffee shop, naturally, and we had a terrific breakfast. So we fooled around until the bourse opened at 8:30 or 9:00. I walked into the bourse and I was tired. In fact, I was shot. I walked over to where my partner, Charles Wormser, was setting up.

He said, "Did you sell the stuff? Did you sell the stuff?"

I said, "Do you want the good news or the bad news?"

And he said, "Well, what's the good news."

I said, "I sold the stuff."

He said, "That's great. What's the bad news?"

I said, "I'll show you." And I reached into my watch pocket and pulled out the toilet paper. It was folded down to about one inch square; I opened it up and showed him this thing with 88 folds in it., and he asked, "What's that?"

I said, "That's how I got paid."

And he said, "Are you crazy? What are we going to do with this?"

I said, "Well, it's better than nothing."

Wormser was all upset. So when we got back in the office on Monday morning he called the bank in Dallas and said, "I want to speak to the cashier. I have a check here."

The guy said, "Yes?"

Wormser said, "It's a rather peculiar check. It's not a regular check. It's on a funny kind of paper."

The guy said, "Yes, How much is the check for?"

[Wormser] said, "67 thousand dollars."

The cashier asked, "Well what do you want to know? Who signed the check?"

Wormser said, "John H. Murrell."

The man in the bank replied, "It can be on anything, a concrete block. We'll take care of it."

Next we got a phone call from Murrell, and he asked, "You got my check?"

"Yes," I said.

"Don't send it to the bank."

"Why?" I asked.

"I'm sending Frankie up."

I said, "Who's Frankie?"

Click, he hangs up.

So two or three days later I'm sitting in the office having my morning coffee and cigar, looking at the mail, and some bum walks in. I mean a bum. This guy is short and has on scroungy, ratty clothes, looked like he needed a bath. He was carrying a big paper bag. The receptionist goes out, and the guy says, "I want to see Mr. Ford."

The girl asked, "May I ask your name?"

He said, "I want to see Mr. Ford."

She said, "What is the nature of your business?"

"I want to see Mr. Ford."

Wormser is downstairs having coffee or something. So I have to walk out. I was always worried about these kind of deals. So I put my .38 on and closed the door behind me, which means now I'm locked out there with this creep.

The guy asked, "Are you Mr. Ford?"

"Yes."

"I'm Frankie. You got something for me. I got something for you."

So I said, "What am I supposed to have for you?"

"Mr. Murrell's check."

So I had to go back and get the check. You know what was in that paper bag? \$50 bills, the whole paper bag. Murrell was into horses and Frankie took care of all his bets at the track. So, naturally there was a lot of cash involved. Frankie was a trainer or a stable man or something, but he looked like he was born at the race track.

Smith: *Tell me about Paul Franklin.*

Ford(4): I first met Paul Franklin, when he was a collector and vest pocket dealer, in 1950 at the Brooklyn Coin Club. In 1952 I purchased the famous — or infamous — 1860 Parsons & Co. \$20 monetary ingot from him. After authentication it was sold to Don Keefer of Chicago, and after Keefer died in 1954 it went into the Lilly collection via Stack's.

Our success with this ingot suggested to me that we should ask Franklin to locate more ingots. We did so, giving him a bonus for digging up the Parsons piece. Franklin, from his service in World War II, knew a fellow who was (in 1952) in charge of the linemen for Southwestern Bell. These fellows worked in all the small towns in New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. This guy set up a network where they would seek out coins or ingots in jewelry shops, pawn shops, banks and assay offices. When they located something, the information was routed to me, and if the piece looked promising, Paul (who then lived on Long Island) would fly out and purchase it. New Netherlands Coin Co. supplied the capital and the expertise, and was responsible for marketing whatever was located.

By the mid '50's we had circulars printed, illustrating pioneer gold coins and assay ingots. These were widely distributed. In 1956 and 1957 I spent weeks visiting Western ghost towns. Once this project got started, it lasted twelve to fifteen years, or until fewer and fewer ingots were found. I obtained the last gold assay ingot from Paul Franklin in 1981. He is still around; he has been an antique gun dealer, based in Phoenix, since the 1960's and makes all of the gun shows. Over the years he located some really fabulous material, some of which is in the Lilly Collection (Smithsonian). Some items ended up in the Norweb and Clifford Collections. I still own some interesting pieces Franklin unearthed.

Smith: *What can you say about the US Assay Office gold pieces?*

Ford (4): In 1956-57 Paul Franklin stumbled into a spectacular find of 1953 United States Assay Office gold coins, alloy essays, lead trials, proofing pieces and ingots. Practically everything was new and

unpublished. There was even a rusted steel die. It all started when, on one of his trips west, Franklin found a bank employee in Arizona who had an Assay Office twenty. He bought it for a hundred bucks, which was then well below wholesale (EF-AU coins then brought \$600-\$750). Every time Franklin visited the bank, the teller would have two or three additional pieces. The coins were prooflike, well handled, 1853 USAOG, "900 Fine" double eagles. Some of them were a lot better than others, and the price rose to \$150-\$200 for the nicer ones.

Late in the summer of 1957, Paul Franklin came back to New York with a \$50 round of the US Assay Office dated 1853. It was prooflike — a real weird-looking thing with a heavily reeded edge. The coin came from the same source and Franklin wanted to know what we would pay for it. After Walter Breen (who was working for New Netherlands at the time) and I decided that it was for real, we gave Franklin \$3,000. A couple of weeks later it was sold to Morton Stack for the Lilly Collection. So I said to Franklin, "Wherever this stuff is coming from, let's try to get it all."

It came from a young man who worked behind a window at a bank in Arizona. He was getting the coins from the bank president or vice president, who had been a teller there in 1934, when the stuff was turned in as gold bullion. This guy had apparently kept much of what was turned in twenty-three years earlier, and was now schlepping it out to the young teller, who was his nephew or something. Franklin eventually got from the senior bank officer to an old man, then in his eighties, who lived in Ajo, Arizona, who had the bulk of the hoard. The elderly gentleman did not want his relatives to know what he had or what he contemplated selling. Paul managed to buy for us most of the material during the late winter of 1958.

Among other things there were seven, perfect proof 1853 USAOG, "900 Fine" twenties. Each of these was wrapped in a yellowing linen handkerchief that had the exact weight (in grains, troy) and the exact fineness written on it. We got the coins, but the old man insisted on keeping the handkerchiefs. I purchased two of these essays (which they turned out to be) personally and still have them. We recorded the weights, but did not, at that time, have composition analysis made.

One of the "perfect proof" pieces that we sold went through the hands of several dealers, ending up with Thomas Ryan of Chicago. Ryan sold the piece to Paul Garland, a collector-dealer from Tennessee. Four or five years later some "know-nothing" told Garland that the coin was not a real proof. Eventually someone else told him that it could not be genuine. This got back to me, and I offered to refund what we had sold the piece for to the original purchaser. All the other dealers (mainly PNG members) save one likewise offered to give up their profits and refund money down the

line. The one guy screwed things up, forcing Garland to go berserk. He wrote articles, angry letters to the media and the trade, even to congressmen. Paul Garland was convinced that he had been sold a bad coin ... that he had been taken advantage of. The whole deal ended up in a PNG arbitration: Garland versus Ryan. This was in 1966.

Smith: *Please explain your differences with Eric Newman.*

Ford(4): Those who questioned the authenticity of the Garland USAOG proof, four or five individuals who called themselves a "Study group," not being sure of their technical expertise, enlisted the help of Eric P. Newman. For them Newman happened to be a fortuitous choice, as he erroneously thought that I had double-crossed him on a paper money deal. He was motivated to kick a little butt ... mine.

Over a period of many months the St. Louis genius supposedly studied the Garland and related coins. At the initial PNG arbitration meeting, held at the ANA Convention in Chicago, Eric Newman presented a twenty or so page indictment of Garland's piece, Paul Franklin, and myself. He alleged that the coins were false (modern counterfeits struck from cast dies), that Franklin was a forger, and that I had been duped.

As the defender of the Garland USAOG proof, I was given a year to prepare a reply to Newman's claims. As the "Expert Witness on behalf of Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness" (my legal title in the arbitration), I prepared a 113-page opinion and analysis that was accompanied by about 100 exhibits. the title of my report was The Franklin Hoard of United States Assay Office of Gold Coins — An Answer to Eric P. Newman. It was a difficult paper to prepare and write, as it is always far more difficult to prove an item authentic than to cry "false." Although the subject was quite complicated, it really wasn't hard to demolish Newman's case. His arguments were really a "smoke and mirrors" job, something written for a technically unsophisticated audience.

My report and the exhibits were delivered to a second PNG arbitration meeting that was held at the 1967 ANA Convention in Miami. Although Franklin and I were present in Chicago to hear Newman's accusations, he found it prudent not to show up and hear my refutation. He had probably heard that I was to be accompanied to Florida by a high-powered, crusty New York trial attorney.

Early in 1968, at the Southern California show, the PNG arbitration panel met and declared that the Paul Garland coin was not a proof. They said nothing either way concerning its authenticity. The USAOG twenty went back to Ryan. I bought it from him in 1971 and sold it to Stack's.

A Bibliography of the Published Works of John J. Ford Jr.

by E. Tomlinson Fort

The following is a bibliography of the known published works of John Ford.¹ Some of the listing is derived from the one published by Stack's in the first catalogue of his collection (14 October 2003, p. 12). However, several corrections, updates and additions have been made. As the reader can see, most of Ford's writings were brief in nature and the bulk of the material dates before the mid-1960s. Ford's chief influence was as a coin dealer and collector as well as a promoter of numismatic literature rather than as a writer.

- "The 1861 Paquet Double Eagles," with M. Hodder, and P. S. Rubin, in *The American Numismatic Association Centennial Anthology*, ed. C.W.A. Carlson and M.J. Hodder (Wolfeboro, 1991), pp. 99-126.
- "Authentication of Colonial Coins. The Clinton Cent," with Richard D. Kenney, *Coin Collectors Journal*² 17 (1950), pp. 85-94; reprinted in *Stack's Auction 11 May 2004, John J. Ford collection, part II*, pp. 216-219.
- "Bibliomania Meeting at Cincinnati ANA," *The Asylum* 1 (1980-81), pp. 17-24. First part of transcript of a talk given by Ford at 1980 ANA convention, including questions from audience.
- "Charles M. Wormser," *Rare Coin Review* no. 79 (Summer, 1990), pp. 13-15; reprinted in *The Numismatists Weekend Companion*, ed. Q.D. Bowers (Wolfeboro, 1992), pp. 171-177.
- "Conclusion of Talk by 'Leather-Freak' John J. Ford at 1980 ANA Meeting," *The Asylum* 1 (1980-81), pp. 49-56. Second part of transcript of a talk given by Ford at 1980 ANA convention, including questions from audience.
- "Counterfeits of US and Other Coins Reported," [with D. Taxay] *The Numismatist* 74 (1964), pp. 21-25, 165-168; 307-312; 441-446.
- "Edict of the King — 1767 Colonies Francoises Copper Sous for the American Colonies," *Colonial Newsletter* 19 (1980), p. 733-735.
- "Foreward" in Q.D. Bowers, *The Waterford Water Cure: A Numismatic Inquiry* (Wolfeboro, 1992), pp. 7-8
- The Franklin Hoard of United States Assay Office of Gold Bars. An Answer to Eric P. Newman* (n.p. [probably New York], 1967). An

¹The author wishes to thank Wayne Homren, Pete Smith, David Fanning and Don Carlucci for their aid in putting this list together.

extremely rare work prepared for the Professional Numismatist Guild that consists of 113 typed pages, with 27 exhibits (copies of letters and reports). Only a few copies produced. Also titled *Opinion, analysis and exhibits of John J. Ford, Jr. Expert Witness on behalf of Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness*, see below p. 119.

"Introduction," in D. Taxay, *Counterfeits, Mis-Struck, and Unofficial U.S. coins, a Guide for the Detection of Cast and Struck Counterfeits, Electrotypes, and Altered Coins* (New York, 1963), pp. xi-xvi.

"Jefferson Territory: A Unique Auditor's Warrant Unveils an Amazing Period in Colorado History," *The Numismatist* 95 (1982), 324-335.

New Netherlands Coin Company, *Auction Catalogues 1951-1977*. Ford was one of many contributors to these catalogues. Sadly, it is presently impossible to tell which descriptions are his and which are those of other employees of the company.

"Non-Numismatic Books as Sources of Reference — Dr. Frances Gardiner Davenport," *The Asylum* 10/4 (1992), pp. 3-9.

"North Carolina Brass," *Colonial Newsletter* 15 (1975), pp. 534-535.

"Nova Constellatio Pattern 'Five' Appears," *Colonial Newsletter* 19 (1980), p. 703.

Numisma. Ford served as the editor of the New Netherlands Coin Company house periodical from its inception in 1954 until it ceased publication in 1960. A limited edition bound set, some issues reprinted, was published: J.J. Ford (ed.), *Numisma 1954-1960* (Wenham, 1996).

"Numismatica Americana: The Bushnell Sale," *Coin Collectors Journal*² 18, pp. 35-41; reprinted in *Rare Coin Review* no. 31 (1978), pp. 43-45; *The Numismatists Fireside Companion*, ed. Q.D. Bowers (Wolfeboro, 1988), pp. 35-43; *Stack's Auction* 12 October 2004, John J. Ford Jr. collection, part V, pp. 4-8.

"Numismatica Americana: The Confederate Cent," *Coin Collectors Journal*² 18/2 (1951), pp. 9-14; reprinted in *Stack's Auction*, 14 October 2003, John J. Ford collection, part I, pp. 217-219; and *Stack's Auction*, 26 May 2005, John J. Ford collection, part X, pp. 209-212.

"Numismatica Americana: The Copper Company of Upper Canada" *Coin Collectors Journal*² 18, pp. 61-69; reprinted in *Stack's Auction* 18 January 2005, John J. Ford collection, part VII, pp. 51-56.

- "Numismatic Americana: Newly Discovered 1792 Washington Pattern Coins," *The Numismatist* 88 (1975), pp. 1839-1949; reprinted in *Stack's Auction* 11 May 2004, John J. Ford collection, part II, pp. 31-35.
- "Numismatica Americana," *Coin Collectors Journal*² 17/6 (1950), pp. 111-112
- "Numismatica Americana: The Early Coins of America — S.S. Crosby, 1875," *Coin Collectors Journal*² 18/5 (1951), pp. 99-103.
- "Odds and Ends in the US Coin Series," *The Numismatist* 62 (1949), pp. 499-501
- "Odds and Ends in the US Coinage," *The Numismatist* 63 (1950), pp. 222-223.
- "Odds and Ends in the US Coinage," *The Numismatist* 63 (1950), pp. 278-280
- "Odds and Ends in the US Coinage," *The Numismatist* 63 (1950), pp. 424-427.
- Opinion, analysis and exhibits of John J. Ford, Jr. Expert Witness on behalf of Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness (n.p. [probably New York], 1967). An extremely rare work prepared for the Professional Numismatist Guild. It consists of 113 typed pages, with 27 exhibits (copies of letters and reports). Only a few copies produced. Also titled *The Franklin Hoard of United States Assay Office of Gold Bars. An Answer to Eric P. Newman*. See above p. 117.
- "A Pattern Ten Dollar Piece of Kohler and Company," *Numismatic Review* 4/2-4 (1947), pp.52-53.
- "Private Gold Issues," in *Stack's Auction*, 11 May 2004, John J. Ford Collection, Part II, pp. 235-239. No earlier publication information is given in catalogue.
- "Proposals for Positive Action by the ANA," *The Numismatist* 78 (1965), pp. 1089-1097
- "Unique Pioneer Gold Coin Comes to Light: Reeded Edge Variety Brings Two Number of Ormsby \$5 Coins," *Coin World* 30 no. 1525 (July 5, 1989), pp. 3, 40.
- "Untraced Curiosities in the American Colonial Series," *Numismatic Review*, April-October (1947), pp.93-96 reprinted in *Stack's Auction* 18 January 2005, John J. Ford collection, part VII, pp. 73-74.
- "US Encased Postage Stamps, Background and Alternative Skulduggery," *The Numismatist* 95 (1984), pp. 20-32.

John J. Ford, Jr. A Brief Retrospective by John W. Adams

Long in failing health, John J. Ford, Jr., died on July 5th.¹ The hobby in general loses a giant and the medal collecting fraternity in particular loses its brightest star.

Some members of the NBS knew John personally. Most members only knew "of him" having heard a variety of comments — some good, many bad — about a man who enjoyed controversy as much as he did the vast body of knowledge he accumulated in his library and files.

In his early years, John shared his knowledge, writing brilliant articles for Wayte Raymond's *Coin Collectors Journal*, *The Numismatist* and the *Numismatic Scrapbook*. Then, of course, there was that landmark series of auction catalogues written by Ford and Walter Breen for New Netherlands Coin Company and extending over two decades. Most aficionados agree that there have been no more authoritative catalogues written before or since. The tragedy is that John published almost nothing in the 35 years thereafter.

John's fatal flaw was that he did value money but found it difficult to value his time. Rather than buy one book for \$20, he would buy five for \$16 each, making the effort to sell (and deliver) the remaining four at \$20 each so as to obtain his copy for free. The cumulative amount of time invested in saving very finite sums could have been gainfully employed in writing on an almost endless list of subjects about which he was expert. The money was saved but his knowledge was never disseminated.

Ford was embroiled in a controversy that has lasted for forty years regarding western assay ingots. This author is convinced that the man never knowingly sold anything that was false but he is equally convinced that many of the ingots in question were indeed counterfits. If it had crossed John's mind — as it may have — that he, the great John Ford, had been duped by his source, he was too proud to admit it. His detractors have never adduced an iota of evidence that he knowingly sold fake products, much less that he made them.

So, yes, the man had his faults but these shrink into relative triviality when compared to his virtues. John was first and foremost a gatherer of information — thorough, relentless and meticulously accurate. When his research files are installed at the American Numismatic Society, these will become the foundation for scholarships for decades to come. Author after author will shower credit on Ford for the energy expended and the relevance of the material

¹ This work was originally published in *The MCA Advisory* 8/7 (2005), pp. 3-5. It is reprinted with the permission of the author.

therein. George Kolbe's auctions of the Ford Library document the length and breadth of the man's interests. There is little in the field of numismatic Americana that did not attract his interest.

As a collector of numismatic Americana, John had no peer. Stacks' first eleven sales of his holdings across a variety of specialties stand as a monument to his foresight in gathering material before it was popular as well as his zeal in persevering toward near perfection of each series. Between the collector and his brilliant Bosworth, Michael Hodder, each auction catalogue has become a reference work in itself. Fortunately for we medal collectors the best is yet to come (not that four Washington and Columbia medals, eight clichés of the Diplomatic Medal and a near complete run of War of 1812 in silver have made for a shabby beginning). Ford's first love was the so-called Betts medal series and this material will be offered beginning in January 2006. No better, much less comparable, collection has ever appeared at an auction. Ford's attainments in the field of medals will educate and inspire us all. No doubt, many new collectors will be attracted to the field.

All the coins and medals that John owned were coins and medals that other collectors did not own. His very success caused envy among rival collectors who had been beaten out by one means or another. Thus, jealousy accounts for much of the ill will that the man accumulated.

John out-collected me on many an occasion and my reaction could have been the same as that of many others. Instead, I chose to ally myself with the enemy to learn rather than to oppose. For his part, John chose to reach out to me, with the result that we enjoyed an increasingly close relationship for 30 years. I, the student, was the recipient of hundreds of hours of tutorials. John, the master, was gratified that his knowledge had found such a receptive field in which to take root.

Whereas Ford wasted time in paying overly much attention to unimportant details, he invested vastly greater amounts of time in answering the questions of others, in reviewing manuscripts and, in general, serving as a database of information for the hobby. Perhaps, this time could have been better spent in writing books but, not really, because no book written by John J. Ford, Jr., the author, could have passed muster with John J. Ford, Jr. the editor.

He was the ultimate perfectionist. We medal collectors will remember the man as a pioneer who opened up vast tracts of wilderness that will be developed by those of us who follow in his steps. He will be remembered by other specialists in a similar fashion.

Kenneth Jenkins 1919-2005

by E. Tomlinson Fort

Gilbert Kenneth Jenkins, one of the world's great numismatic scholars and writers of the post World War II era, passed away on 22 May 2005. Born on 2 July 1918, he was educated at Bloxham school in Oxfordshire and gained an open scholarship in classics at Corpus Christ, Oxford, where he began his studies in 1936. The War interrupted his studies and he served as an officer in the Royal Artillery and flew as a reconnaissance pilot in South East Asia.

At Oxford he met Sir Edward Stanley Robinson and Humphrey Sutherland of the Ashmolean Museum. Under their influence he took up the study of ancient Greek coinages. After receiving his degree in 1946 he became assistant keeper of coins at the British Museum. There he would remain for the rest of his working life, eventually rising to the post of Keeper in 1965.

He served as an assistant editor for the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the leading journal for those interested in ancient Greece, from 1950 to 1955. Between 1964 and 1974 Jenkins was one of the Royal Numismatic Society's Honorary Secretaries, he also co-edited the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1964 and 1965 and remained on the journal's editorial committee until 1978. Throughout his working life he published works in all the leading European and American journals as well as a number of monographs on the coinages of Sicily and North Africa. His knowledge of history, his careful die studies, his eye for artistic and stylistic detail lead to highly authoritative works that were written in a style which was always a pleasure to read. His contributions to numismatics led to his receiving the Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, the Archer Huntington Medal of the American Numismatic Society and the Akbar Medal of the Indian Numismatic Society.

While the bulk of Jenkin's literary output was aimed at a scholarly audience. He also produced a large survey of ancient Greek coinage that was intended for the more general reader. The success of this work can be seen by the fact that after the first edition sold out it fetched high prices from numismatic book dealers and at auction. Eventually, a second, and even better, edition was produced and it has again become a sought after item among the general audience and specialists.

In addition to his numismatic works, Jenkins was a keen musician and he and his wife, Cynthia (who passed away in 1985), would have friends over to listen to his piano recitals at their home in Kew. His personal experiences of the horrors of war led him to become a vocal opponent of nuclear weapons and an active supporter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). He was also a strong

backer of environmental causes and a devotee of public transportation.

After his retirement in 1978, declining health and eyesight limited his writing output to a great extent, but the works he produced from the 1950s through the 1980s show a depth of knowledge equaled by few on either side of the Atlantic and place him among the leading numismatic literary figures of the twentieth century.

A select chronological bibliography of the works of Kenneth Jenkins in the author's library:¹

"Notes on Selucid Coins," *Numismatic Chronicle*⁶ 11 (1951), pp. 1-21.

The Coin-Types of the Saka-Pahlava Kings of India (Varanasi, 1957).

"A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West," in *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*, ed. H. Ingholt (New York, 1958), pp. 367-80.

"Carthago Nova or Ilici?" *Museum Notes* 8 (1958), pp. 71-4.

"Notes on Iberian Denarii from the Cordova Hoard," *Museum Notes* 8 (1958), pp. 57-70.

"Recent Acquisitions of Greek Coins by the British Museum," *Numismatic Chronicle*⁶ 19 (1959), pp. 23-46.

"An Early Ptolemaic Hoard from Phacous," *Museum Notes* 9 (1960), pp. 17-38.

[with R.B. Lewis], *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coinage* (London, 1963).

"A Group of Bactrian Forgeries," *Revue numismatique*⁶ 7 (1965), pp. 51-7.

"A Hellenistic Hoard from Mesopotamia," *Museum Notes* 13 (1967), pp. 41-56.

"Electrum Coinage at Syracuse," in *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, ed. C.M. Kraay and G.K. Jenkins (Oxford, 1968), pp. 145-62.

The Coinage of Gela, 2 vols (Berlin, 1970).

Ancient Greek Coins, 1st ed. (London, 1970).

"Coins of Punic Sicily, part 1," *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* 50 (1971), pp. 25-78, reprinted in his *Coins of Punic*

¹A fuller listing of Jenkins' works can be found in U. Wartenberg, "The Published Work of Kenneth Jenkins," in *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, ed. M. Price, A. Burnett and R. Bland (London, 1993), pp. 281-284.

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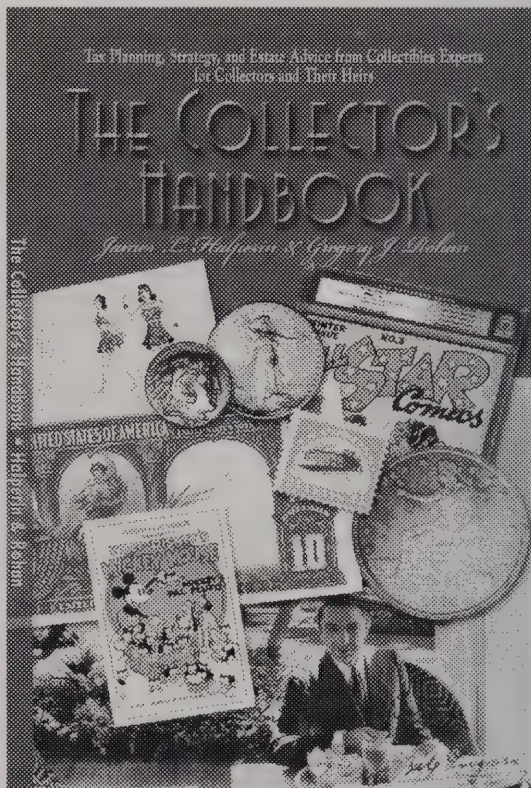
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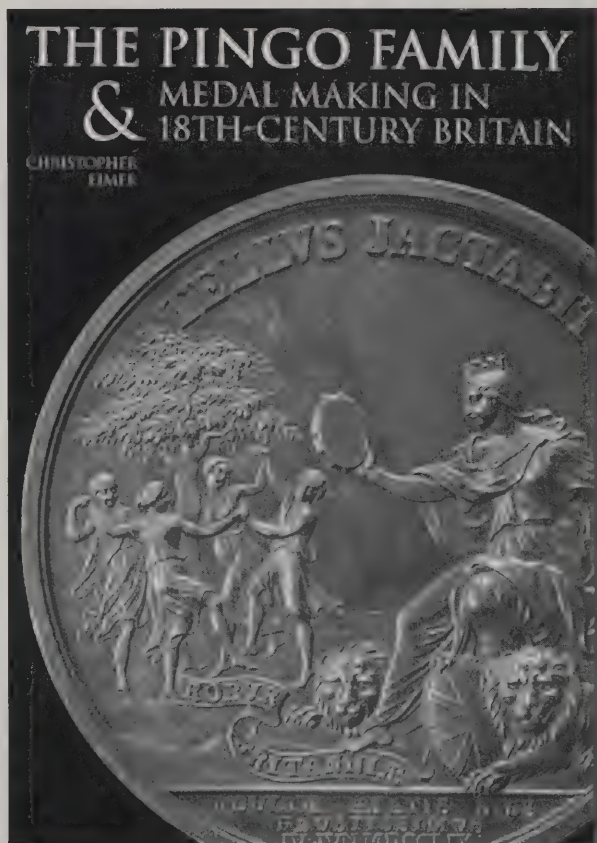
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Table of Contents

My First Numismatic literary Work
or Who am I and Why am I Here
by Frank L. Wiswall. 130

Royal Mints and Royal Minors in
England 1216-1389
by Frank L. Wiswall. 132

The Deluxe, Leather Bound,
Interleaved Brownings
by Karl Moulton 142

A Landmark Numismatic Book Auction
by George Frederick Kolbe 149

A Rare but Little Known Fixed Price
List: America's Outstanding Collection of
Silver Dollars for Sale at Fixed Prices
by W. David Perkins 154

President's Message
by Pete Smith 161

Front Cover: A photo of the obverse of the first great seal of King Henry III of England (1216-1272), used between 1219 and 1259. The legend reads HENRICVS DEI GRATIA ANGLIE DOMINVS HYBERNIE. The image is taken from A.B. Wyon and A. Wyon, *The Great Seals of England* (London, 1887).

My First Numismatic literary Work or Who am I and Why am I Here

by Frank L. Wiswall

I first met Tom Fort in the fall of 1987, when I arrived at St. Andrews University in Scotland to begin a master's degree in medieval history. He and I quickly became friends, discussing many aspects of the Middle Ages over more plates of curry at the various Indian restaurants around town than I care to count. By that time, Tom had completed his own master's degree and was exploring ideas for a Ph.D. dissertation on Anglo-Saxon coins. I was no numismatist – which remains true to this day – but through long discussions with Tom, I gained what I suppose I could call a layman's interest in the subject. My own field, as will become clear, was both more “mainstream” (read: political history) and, chronologically speaking, later than Tom's field. Nonetheless, we always found much in common to discuss; and the divergences in our interests, then as now, ensured that we always had much to teach one another. After two years at St. Andrews, I completed my master's thesis on royal minors in England, and found a teaching job at a boarding school in Ohio. Tom and I didn't exactly go our separate ways, however, since I was only a couple hours' drive from Pittsburgh and we could easily stay in touch. Tom has been a frequent visitor to my high school classes over the years since, introducing students to the study of numismatics and the importance of coins as historical artifacts.

Since my years at St. Andrews, my high school teaching has left little time to pursue my major research interest further. However, I took the opportunity to present several papers at various conferences including the Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo, the Medieval Forum at Plymouth State College, and the Charles Homer Haskins Society conference on Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Studies. I also published a chapter on the minorities of Edward III and Richard II of England in a volume of essays, *The Age of Richard II*, published by St. Martin's Press in 1997. I am currently beginning work on a major book-length study of the legal and constitutional problems of child-kings in medieval England.

When I accepted Tom's invitation to present this paper, I knew full well that I needed to boldly go where no administrative historian had gone before, so to speak – to familiarize myself, and quickly, with some areas of financial and economic history in which I had no background or foundation other than nearly twenty years of casual “shop talk” with Tom. With his guidance and help, I was able to get started in the stacks of the Hatcher Graduate Library at the University of Michigan. For those of you unfamiliar with it, the Hatcher has some of the most extensive collections in all areas of history of any library in the nation, including such gems as a complete run of both the *British Numismatic Journal* and the *Numismatic*

Chronicle — and I needed a lot of their material. Fortunately for me, I didn't need to make sense of the minutiae and terminology of coin analysis. The coins themselves, as will be apparent in the paper that follows, provide little or no evidence for the nature of the particular issues of mint administration I was examining. However, as my footnotes make clear, both the BNJ and the *Numismatic Chronicle* were invaluable, as were several volumes of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, as well as Christopher Challis's volume on the history of the Royal Mint. Moreover, some material in Past and Present was very useful, as was a chapter on the mint in volume III of *The English Government at Work*, an in-depth study of the early reign of Edward III that was published in the 1940s by the Medieval Academy of America. All of this made for illuminating reading, and over a matter of some months I realized that this was indeed an area of administrative history that I had neglected for far too long. As I commence work on a full-length study of royal minorities, a new avenue of investigation is both useful and welcome.

On a personal note, Tom and I are mutual victims of what I like to call "library envy." Moses didn't exactly specify "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's books." Anyone who knows Tom will readily attest to turning green with envy at the first sight of his personal library, which is both larger and more specialized than mine. I often wonder at this, since whenever Tom and I are in a bookshop together, I am usually the one who spends more. All is not lost, though, as Tom has said more than once that I have a few things that he wants and cannot find.

We first presented papers together in 1993 at the Medieval Forum at Plymouth State College, and we have frequently proofread one another's work in the time since then. The present paper was written for the 2005 session of Numismatists at Kalamazoo, and presented at the 40th International Congress on Medieval Studies at Western Michigan University on May 7, 2005. The paper in all essentials stands as I read it at the conference. I have had the benefit of proof-reading and constructive criticism from several of my colleagues at Cranbrook, including Debra Viles and Laura Wangerin. Tom was also kind enough to proof-read two drafts of the work, and he made valuable suggestions for improvements. Any errors that remain are entirely my own responsibility.

Royal Mints and Royal Minors in England 1216-1389

by Frank L. Wiswall

The succession of a child to the throne of any state in medieval Europe was an inevitable consequence of hereditary monarchy, and generally an occasion for political strife and unrest. Although other kingdoms arguably suffered more than England from this problem (late-medieval Scotland perhaps worst of all), England was no exception: six kings succeeded as minors between 1216 and 1547, and one of them, Henry VI, also lost his mental capacity to rule as an adult, setting off a political crisis similar to that of a royal minority from 1453 to 1455.¹ The succession of a minor, furthermore, raised a host of questions that were crucial to the function, both theoretical and practical, of any monarchy: Who should exercise royal authority on behalf of a child king? What exactly was the nature of that authority? At what age would a minor king become eligible to exercise power on his own behalf and that of the kingdom? How could the royal authority be removed temporarily from the person of the king and placed in another, individual or collective, without the king's explicit consent? How did these issues raise others, more fundamental in nature, about the succession to the throne, the nature of that throne as a form of public trust, and the principle of primogeniture?

Any attempt to address even some of these questions – and I will do no more than refer to them obliquely in this brief paper – must begin by determining where to look for evidence of the exercise of the king's will, or of the wills of those around him. Given the importance of money and finance as a measure of stability in virtually any historical era, it would be useful to look at the monetary evidence during the minorities of three English kings as a means of asking: Just how unstable was the government during a royal minority? Did the political uncertainty of the succession of a child create a ripple effect that can be detected in other areas of the royal administration? The financial picture during the minorities of Henry III, Edward III, and Richard II provides some useful evidence for this question. While the most meticulous evidence probably survives from the minority of Henry VI – a period in which the most crucial questions of power and authority were explicitly examined by contemporaries – we would need to look not merely at the mint administration for England, but also for that of the English lands in France,

¹ The only comprehensive survey of English royal minorities is F.L. Wiswall, *Royal Minorities and Protectorates in England, 1216-1549* (unpublished M.Litt. dissertation, University of St. Andrews, 1989). For the historical background see especially: D.A. Carpenter, *The Minority of Henry III* (Los Angeles, 1990); F.L. Wiswall, "Politics, Procedure and the 'Non-Minority' of Edward III: Some Comparisons," in *The Age of Richard II*, J.L. Gillespie (New York, 1997), pp. 7-26; N. Saul, *Richard II* (New Haven, 1997), esp. pp. 24-55.

notably Normandy. For this reason, Henry VI's minority falls outside the scope of this essay.² In examining the financial state of England during the first three minorities, however, two types of evidence seem to be most suitable: first, the personnel of the mints, and second, the inferential evidence provided by coin production.

The administration of the royal mints in the post-Conquest period by itself provides an excellent example of the growth of royal centralization, as the mints and moneyers, particularly in the latter half of the twelfth century, came under more direct royal control.³ In 1180 Henry II fundamentally altered the administration of the currency, creating new offices known as exchanges, which were responsible, as their name implies, for overseeing the exchange of old money for new. The same year saw the creation of the so-called "Short Cross" coinage, replacing the "Cross-and-Crosslets" type [Figure 1] that had been in use for much of Henry's reign.⁴ The "Short Cross" [Figure 2] coinage remained in use until the next major recoinage in 1247, and its static appearance, except for certain minor variations, provides one of the most direct types of evidence for the disconnection, as it were, of the coinage from the vicissitudes of royal politics. Probably out of a desire to keep public confidence in the quality of the currency, the royal name and style on the obverse remained the same throughout the entire Short Cross period, with HENRICVS appearing even during the reigns of Richard I and John.⁵ There is accordingly no indication from the coins them-



Figure 1: Henry II
Cross-and-Crosslets
Wilhelm at Thetford
Obv: +hENRI R AG
Rev: +WILLEM ON TA



Figure 2: Henry III
Short Cross
Type VId(1217/1218)
Samuel at Canterbury
Obv: +hENRICVS REX
Rev: +SAMVEL ON CAN

² For those interested in the reign of Henry VI see R.A. Griffiths, *The Reign of King Henry VI* (Los Angeles, 1981); B. Wolfe, *Henry VI* (London, 1981); F.A. Walters, "The Silver Coinage of the Reign of Henry VI," *Numismatic Chronicle*⁴ 2 (1902), pp. 224-266; F.A. Walters, "The Gold Coinage of the Reign of Henry VI," *Numismatic Chronicle*⁴ 3 (1903), pp. 286-310; C.A. Whitton, "The Heavey Coinage of Henry VI," *British Numismatic Journal* 23 (1938-40), pp. 59-90, 205-267, 399-437; W.J.W. Potter, "The Heavey Groats of Henry VI," *British Numismatic Journal* 28 (1955-1957), pp. 300-311.

³ See J.D. Brand, *The English Coinage 1180-1247: Money, Mints and Exchanges* (London, 1994), esp. pp. 18-48.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ On the Short Cross series, see generally J.P. Mass, *Sylloge of Coins of the*

selves of a change of rulership, let alone whether the new king in question was of age. A parallel to this might be suggested in the first Great Seal of Henry III, issued in November 1218, which depicted the new king as fully grown [See Front Cover] — in contrast to the unusual “minority seal” of Alexander III of Scotland [See Figures 3 and 4].⁶

Abundant evidence from the reigns of Henry II and his sons survives for regular oversight of the appointment of personnel as exchangers, the movement of treasure connected with the exchange, and so forth.⁷ The period of the recoinage of 1180 also coincides rather precisely with a sharp rise in prices, as England imported more silver bullion and domestic silver mining declined.⁸ With the accession of Henry III in October 1216 at the age of nine, however, there is at least indirect evidence — or, perhaps more precisely, a lack of evidence — indicating some disruption of the by-now standard procedure. According to J.D. Brand, the first reference to the exchange in the records of the new reign does not occur until 28 September 1217, nearly a year after Henry III's accession, and after the recovery of London by the royalists and the departure of Prince Louis for France. Hubert de Burgh was appointed by letters patent to administer the exchange, and an accounting was rendered for the exchange of London for the period from mid-November 1217 to early February of the following year.⁹ It is perhaps reasonable to infer that the exchange functioned normally during the greatest period of unrest in the Barons' War against the supporters of John — during the first year of Henry III's reign — but if so, the keepers of the records at the Chancery and Exchequer had some catching up to do. By 1218, the administration seems to have become more regularized, at least in terms of personnel; in that year William Marshal the younger was appointed warden of the exchanges and mints at a

British Isles, vol. 56: J.P. Mass Collection: *English Short Cross Coins 1180-1247* (Oxford, 2001).

⁶ Carpenter (1990), p. 94; also Wiswall (1997), p. 9. For the minority seal, see G.G. Simpson, “Kingship in Miniature: A Seal of Minority of Alexander III, 1249-1257,” in *Medieval Scotland: Crown, Lordship and Community*, eds. A. Grant and K.J. Stringer (Edinburgh, 1993), pp. 131-39. H. Laing, *Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, Royal, Baronial, Ecclesiastical and Municipal Embracing a Period from A.D. 1094 to the Commonwealth* (Edinburgh, 1850), p. 5 erroneously identifies this seal as a privy seal.

⁷ Brand (1994), pp. 32-48.

⁸ P.D.A. Harvey, “The English Inflation of 1180-1220”, *Past and Present* 61 (1973), pp. 3-30, esp. pp. 25-27.

⁹ Brand (1994), p. 37; *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1216-1225*, p. 96, and *Pipe Roll 17 John*, pp. 20-22. C.E. Blunt and J.D. Brand, “Mint Output of Henry III,” *British Numismatic Journal* 39 (1970), p. 63.



Figure 3: The minority Seal of Alexander III, king of Scots, enlarged by 25 percent. Obverse: ESTO PRVDENS VT SERPENS ET SIMPLEX SICVT COLVMBIA around DEI GRA REX SCOTT. Reverse: ESTO PRVDENS VT SERPENS ET SIMPLEX SICVT COLVMBIA.



Figure 4: The second majority seal of Alexander III, king of Scots, shown fifty five percent actual size. The first majority seal survives only in fragments but looked substantially the same. Obverse and Reverse read: ALEXANDER DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORVM.

farm of 500 marks, at the pleasure of the king (which means, considering that his father was regent until his death in the following year, that this was a family affair).¹⁰

The minority of Edward III provides an even more striking example of the intrusion of partisan politics into the administration of the mint. On 3 February 1327, only two days after Edward III's coronation, Walter Turk was appointed warden of the mints of London and Canterbury.¹¹ The actual choice of personnel was made not by the



Figure 5: Silver Penny of Edward II/III, Class 15 (1320-c.1333).

king, but by or on behalf of the queen mother, Isabella, and her lover Roger Mortimer of Wigmore. The choice of Turk was a natural one for Isabella and Mortimer, as he had previously been made keeper of the Buckinghamshire lands of the Despensers.¹² In that capacity he enters the records on several occasions during Edward III's minority; for instance, the king ordered Turk, in a writ of 1328, to restore to Geoffrey de Bolestrode certain lands that Despenser had disseised from him in 1325.¹³ Turk held office as warden until December 1330, only days after Mortimer's execution for treason on 29 November. At that time Turk's appointment was revoked in the Commons, and a king's clerk, John de Windsor, replaced him.¹⁴ Turk appealed his dismissal, but failed to gain a hearing. Despite the fact that such an appointment would normally have been for life on good behavior, neither Turk's removal nor the denial of his appeal is surprising in view of his service to Mortimer. Although Edward III clearly would not accept Turk as the senior administrator of the mint, Turk's career was not entirely ruined, as he later became lord mayor of London.¹⁵ John de Windsor had already served Edward III in a variety of capacities, and continued to do so during his tenure as warden.¹⁶ Apparently less objectionable to Edward III was the

¹⁰ *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1216-1225*, p. 138; C. Johnson, "Introduction," in *The De Moneta of Nicholas Oresme and English Mint Documents* (London, 1956), p. xxiii; for the Marshal's appointment and service as rector regis et regni, Carpenter (1990), pp. 17-127 passim.; also Wiswall (1997), pp. 11-13.

¹¹ A. Beardwood, "The Royal Mints and Exchanges", in *The English Government at Work, 1327-1336*, vol. 3, ed. W.H. Dunham (Cambridge, 1950), p. 39.

¹² *Calendar of Close Rolls 1327-1330*, p. 253.

¹³ PRO, SC 8/95/4739A.

¹⁴ *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1330-1334*, p. 36; PRO, E 159/108, m. 155.

¹⁵ P. Woodhead, "The Early Coinages of Edward III, 1327-43," in J.J. North, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, vol. 39: J.J. North Collection: *Edwardian English Silver Coins 1279-1351* (Oxford, 1989), p. 55 and n. 5.

¹⁶ Beardwood (1950), p. 40.

interference of Thomas Wake, a member of the regency council that had been set up by Mortimer, in the appointment to the office of master moneyer.¹⁷ Roger Rykeman, who had worked in the mint under Edward II, was appointed on 18 February 1327 to replace Lapinus Roger as master of the king's monies for the London and Canterbury mints.¹⁸ His new job lasted all of one day, as he was supplanted on 19 February by Gawainus de Southorp specifically on Wake's authority.¹⁹ Rykeman did not go quietly, having to be ordered to resign on 3 March.²⁰ He remained in the coin business, however, as he was later made exchanger in the Tower of London. Southorp remained as master moneyer following Edward III's overthrow of Mortimer and assumption of power in October 1330, serving also as goldsmith to the king.²¹

Royal interference in the personnel of the mint on a scale such as this was probably extreme, as no such intervention is apparent in the minority of Richard II. Walter de Barde served uninterrupted as master of the mint at the Tower from 1363 to 1394, and also oversaw, through a deputy, the increasingly important mint at Calais.²²

While the office of warden did experience turnover and interference, with no fewer than six different men serving in the post between 1375 and 1400, John Gurmonchester held the job from 1377, the year of Richard's accession, to 1388 — effectively for the entire period of the minority.²³ Changes in personnel, even if infrequent, were



Figure 6: Silver Groat of Richard II, Early Style Bust (as used under Edward III), Type II

¹⁷ Beardwood (1950), p. 42; for the council and its membership, see J.F. Baldwin, "The King's Council", in *The English Government at Work, 1327-1336*, vol. 1, eds. J.F. Willard and W.A. Morris (Cambridge, 1940), p. 132; also Wiswall (1997), pp. 18-19 and n. 80.

¹⁸ PRO, E 368/89/40; E 159/193/10; Beardwood (1950), p. 42.

¹⁹ *Calendar of Close Rolls 1327-1330*, p. 25.

²⁰ PRO, E 159/103, m. 248.

²¹ CPR 1330-1334, p. 98; Beardwood (1940), p. 42.

²² N. Mayhew, "From Regional to Central Minting, 1158-1464", in *A New History of the Royal Mint*, ed. C.E. Challis (Cambridge, 1992), p. 170; P. Woodhead, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, vol. 47: *Herbert Schneider Collection: English Gold Coins and their Imitations 1257-1603* (London, 1996), p. 17.

²³ Mayhew (1992), p. 170; F. Purvey, "The Pence, Half-Pence and Farthings of Richard II, of the Mints of London, York and Durham," *British Numismatic Journal* 31 (1962), p. 89. Gurmonchester may have been removed on the insistence of the Lords Appellant or their agents in the Merciless Parliament, as he left office in a year of political crisis: see Saul (1997), pp. 176-204.

not the only difficulty facing Richard's finances. There was a good deal of attention paid during Richard II's minority to the problem of the decline of the bullion supply: as early as 1379 the mint officials petitioned the king in parliament over the export of gold and silver and the "deceit of clippers." They went on to warn of a steep drop in the value of the coinage if the government did not act.²⁴ This was, as it turned out, a harbinger of worse to come: the increasingly sharp decline in specie, and the close connection between the wool trade and the supply of gold and silver, contributed to the enactment of several measures after 1389 designed to force foreign cash supplies up. These statutes, such as the so-called Employment Act of 1390, were targeted primarily at foreign merchants, and exemplify the efforts made by Richard II's government in the latter half of his reign to raise revenue through the manipulation of the London and Calais mints.²⁵

Bullion shortages may be one explanation for a problem common to the English economy and government during all three minorities: fluctuating or declining mint output. As P.D.A. Harvey established in an influential article in 1973, the minority of Henry III came at the end of a forty-year period of inflation that adversely affected the finances of England;²⁶ moreover, the massive ransom paid for the release of Richard I from captivity in Austria in 1194 exacerbated matters considerably, and contributed to a shortage of coin.²⁷ The combined effects of periodic inflation and coin shortages resulting in part from the high financial demands made by King John on the domestic cash supply in England carried over into Henry III's early reign.²⁸ The impact of all this on mint output during Henry's minority may be somewhat inferential, but a few tentative conclusions may be drawn. Blunt and Brand's statistical tables from their article on Henry III's mint outputs provide useful information: between mid-November 1217 and early February 1218 the London mint (the only one for which records are provided in, oddly enough, the final Pipe Roll of John's reign) struck about £3,000.²⁹

²⁴ PRO, SC 8/19/932. This may coincide with the inquiry demanded of Parliament in 1381 by Barde and Gurmonchester: Mayhew (1992), pp. 170-171; *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. 3 (London, 1767-77), pp. 126-127.

²⁵ W.M. Ormrod, "Finance and Trade under Richard II", in *Richard II: The Art of Kingship*, eds. A. Goodman and J.L. Gillespie (Oxford, 1999), pp. 166-167.

²⁶ Harvey, op. cit.

²⁷ J.L. Bolton, "The English Economy in the Early Thirteenth Century", in *King John: New Interpretations*, ed. S.D. Church (Woodbridge, 1999), p. 32; J. Gillingham, *Richard I* (New Haven, 1999), p. 248.

²⁸ Bolton (1999), pp. 34-5 rightly points out that the hoarding of coin by John which seems to have occurred at this time would have caused deflation, and must have required an increase in mint output.

²⁹ Blunt and Brand (1970), p. 63.

The next period provided for, from the Pipe Roll of 8 Henry III – apparently the Remembrancers were a bit behind on their work – is July 1220 to November 1222. For this period, the London mint struck £9,013, while the Canterbury mint produced nearly four times as much, a total of £34,026.³⁰ This rather stark differentiation can perhaps be explained if we conclude that most of the silver being purchased for coin production was coming from across the Channel into the Canterbury mint, to make up for the domestic shortfall. The records of the Close Roll from this period further show that the Canterbury mint brought in exchanges at much higher rates during the summer months, when foreign trade was busier than in winter.³¹ The accounts from March 1225 to July 1226, the last set coming exclusively from the period of the minority, give combined numbers for the two mints, and are not therefore as useful, but the two mints did produce during this period about £21,700 in coin. By way of comparison, we need merely glance at the production of the mints by the mid-1230s to see that coin production during the minority was relatively low: from July 1234 to July 1235, London struck £17,826, while Canterbury produced £20,251.³² The amounts by the late 1240s and early 1250s are of an altogether greater proportion, giving combined output in the year ending in November 1249 of £121,251.³³ Clearly the mints were busier and, one assumes, generally healthier after Henry III reached his majority.

The figures for the same two mints during Edward III's minority are far lower, and we are again left to conclude that this was the result of long-term economic patterns. According to Peter Woodhead, "The later years of Edward II's reign saw a marked reduction in coinage output. Economic conditions had become depressed yet prices remained high, exports had fallen off and there was progressively less foreign silver brought into the country by way of trade for recoinage ... This state of affairs continued well into the new reign of Edward III."³⁴ Although the figures given by Woodhead and by Alice Beardwood in 1950 appear to be calculated somewhat differently, the overall impression is of a precipitous decline in the production of coin.³⁵ Between January 1326 and April 1327, London struck only £110, nearly half of which (£50) was in farthings. The Canterbury mint was closed, and did not re-open, briefly, until late 1328. From April 1327 until the end of September of the following year, London struck only farthings, in the amount of slightly more than £175. Only in mid-February 1329 do outputs from London

³⁰ Blunt and Brand, Table I.

³¹ Blunt and Brand, Table II.

³² Blunt and Brand, Table I.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Woodhead (1989), p. 54.

³⁵ I rely here, for the sake both of simplicity and of more recent date, on the numbers in Woodhead (1989), p. 76.

increase to any remarkable degree — with slightly over £636 struck between 16 February and 29 September, mostly in pennies and farthings. Added to the output from Canterbury of slightly less than £95, the production of the royal mints from this period totaled about £731.³⁶ This was the high-water mark for royal mint production during Edward's minority, as output declined in the following year, only to reach about £1,134 in the first nine months of 1331, by which point Edward had taken direct control of the government. Not until the mid-1330s, however, would mint production really climb, reaching just over £3,117 from London in 1335-36. Canterbury remained closed at this point.³⁷ It should be noted that these figures are for the mints under direct royal control. While production figures for the ecclesiastical privilege mints do not survive, there are a couple of clues indicating that they were not entirely idle in a period of political favoritism and upheaval. On 22 January 1328 a new die was ordered for the abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, as the old die had apparently been destroyed in a riot — one that might well have taken place in the upheavals of Isabella's invasion of England in late 1326.³⁸ The new die was apparently not delivered promptly, for another die order for Bury is recorded for 1329, an order which emphasizes that the right of the abbots to a mint had been granted by William Rufus.³⁹

Richard II's minority similarly saw a reduced output of coin, although the numbers here appear to fluctuate a good deal less than for either of his predecessors. For the first seven years of the reign, the total output from the mints of London, York and Durham was £7,079, averaging about £1,000 per year. A further £2,618 was struck between 1384 and 1387, but the following two years — the period of the rule of the Lords Appellant — saw a very sharp drop to only £283 by September 1389.⁴⁰ Given the fact that, as we have seen, the mint officials were requesting direct political action by Parliament to increase the bullion supply, the notion that mint production could somehow be turned into a partisan controversy is not all that far-fetched. According to Potter, "The king's resumption of power [from the Appellants] in the spring of 1389 was the signal for a great

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid. The scarcity of coin remained a problem throughout the 1330s: in 1340 taxes in kind were accepted in lieu of cash, with the government levying a ninth (actually a second tenth, following tithes) of harvests, sheep and fleece. See S.L. Waugh, *England in the Reign of Edward III* (Cambridge, 1991), pp. 82-83.

³⁸ Woodhead (1989), p. 63.

³⁹ Beardwood (1950), p. 37 and n. 20.

⁴⁰ W.J.W. Potter, "The Silver Coinages of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V," *British Numismatic Journal* 29 (1958-59), p. 335. For the rule of the Appellants, see A. Goodman, *The Loyal Conspiracy* (Edinburgh, 1971), and, more recently, Saul (1989), pp. 176-204.

increase in mint output; in fact, the following two mint years from Michaelmas 1389 to Michaelmas 1391 provided the largest annual production of silver coin of the reign."⁴¹ For Richard II, then, as for his two predecessors, the assumption of personal authority marked the beginning of the end of a period of economic, no less than political, discord and uncertainty.

What, finally, can we make of all this? In brief, it seems clear that a careful examination of mint and financial records can indeed shed some light on the faction and strife that accompanied the succession and nominal rule of a minor. This light appears to be clearer when dealing with questions of personnel – the wardens and masters of the mint were quite evidently political appointees, and as such were as subject to the cruelties of fortune as any other royal servants. By contrast, the fluctuations of coin supply were probably not nearly so directly connected to the simple fact that the king was under age; yet the coincidence of time periods, with sharp declines in production during the minorities, is hard to ignore. Clearly, the misfortunes of the king's youth were visited no less upon the king's servants and subjects – and upon their purses – as on the king himself.

⁴¹ Potter, *op. cit.*; the production figures are also charted in Purvey (1962), p. 105.

The Deluxe, Leather Bound, Interleaved Brownings

by Karl Moulton

Ard W. Browning, (1869-1933), made application to the New York Numismatic Club in February 1914 while visiting the American Numismatic Society's impressive exhibit of United States coins in New York City. However, he rarely, if ever attended the monthly meetings after becoming a member.

It was April 3, 1925, when Browning received a deluxe, leather bound copy of his only numismatic work from publisher Wayte Raymond entitled, *The Early Quarter Dollars of the United States 1796 – 1838*. This is the date written in pencil on the front freely of the earliest copy traced, along with "OV", the meaning of which is not known. On the title page Ard W. Browning's name is underlined in black ink.

Interestingly, the April 1925 issue of *The Numismatist* carried an obituary of coin dealer John Haseltine who had died that February; coincidentally, the same month Browning became a member of the ANA. In November of 1881 Haseltine published the first ever description of die varieties for United States Quarters, Halves, and Dollars in his Type Table auction catalogue. Although Haseltine took credit for this work, it is known that his one time friend J. Colvin Randall was instrumental in developing this pioneering text. This had been the only die variety descriptions available to quarter collectors for the 44 years previous to the publication of Browning's book, and several new varieties had been discovered since.

The Browning quarter book would be an updated version of Haseltine's listings, but with one very important difference: it would be the first die variety book devoted to the topic in which actual photographs were taken of each variety.

The monograph was most likely Wayte Raymond's idea, this being his first reference book in a long line of subsequent numismatic publications. Browning was the author of the text, and had collected most of the coins that were used for the plates. The coins he did not have were borrowed from other collectors such as C.J. Detwiller and, possibly, Col. E.H.R. Green. Based on research by the author, the rare 1827 overdated pieces were likely "made available" by local New York City dealer Tom Elder who had handled both varieties of this date in the second half of 1923. Browning never owned an example of that date as he was not wealthy. At that point in time, Virgil M. Brand, a wealthy Chicago brewer and coin collector, owned 12 different 1827/3/2 quarters, which is roughly half the known population for the date.

One thing that remains unknown is what arrangements Browning made (if any) with Raymond for the promotion and distribution of the book. John Ford, who worked directly with Raymond

for seven years, has written that 50 copies were printed by Raymond, meaning this was how many copies he originally had bound in the maroon buckram binding. Raymond apparently had an extra 100 or so copies of the text printed as many remained unbound in the early 1950's when John Ford took those leftover copies he acquired from Raymond and reprinted this title using new plates created from the original negatives. The Ford reprints have tissue guards over the plates, while the 1925 originals were only linen lined on the back, which, unfortunately, left the first plate exposed.

This reference book on early quarters was never popular with collectors and wasn't a big seller. Part of the reason for this lies in the fact that Raymond never advertised it when it was first printed. In checking the twelve-month span of *The Numismatist* from April 1925 to April 1926, there is not even one mention of this title being available. Another reason is that the early Bust Quarters were never promoted or popularized by cataloguers and dealers like the early dollars and halves were. This still holds true today. Perhaps the W.W.C. Wilson consignment, which Raymond secured in the summer of 1925, led to this project being all but forgotten for the next three years as those important sales were taking place. Interestingly, the first advertisement for this work appeared in the November 1928 edition of *The Numismatist* on page 701. It ran until May 1929, which was the month preceding the full page announcement for the Beistle Half Dollar variety book. The half page Browning advertisement in the November 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*, like the earlier ones for Wayne Raymond's 1928 U.S. Gold Coin book (of which just three deluxe copies are known), offered a Deluxe Leatherbound edition for \$15, limited to 10 numbered copies. The very high price of these similarly bound deluxe editions limited their distribution.

Another factor that may have prevented the acceptance of Browning's book was that during the 1920's a large number of collectors in this country were focusing on foreign coinage. This is aptly brought out by the various articles and new members listings found in *The Numismatist*.

There were other shortcomings to Browning's book, which have never been pointed out until now. First, there is no background information on the minting process of early quarters included in the text. The text itself is sparse and lacks listings of auction appearances. Second, there is no mention of the interesting "E" & "L" counterstamped pieces dated 1815 and 1825. This was a major oversight by Browning who had obviously seen these since they had first appeared in the fall of 1881. Third, there is little or no description of the different die states of each variety. For instance, fellow New Yorker F.C.C. Boyd's collection of early quarters, sold some twenty years after Browning's book first appeared, contained a more complete listing of varieties and die states. Raymond and Boyd were good friends in the 1920's; however, it appears that Browning never

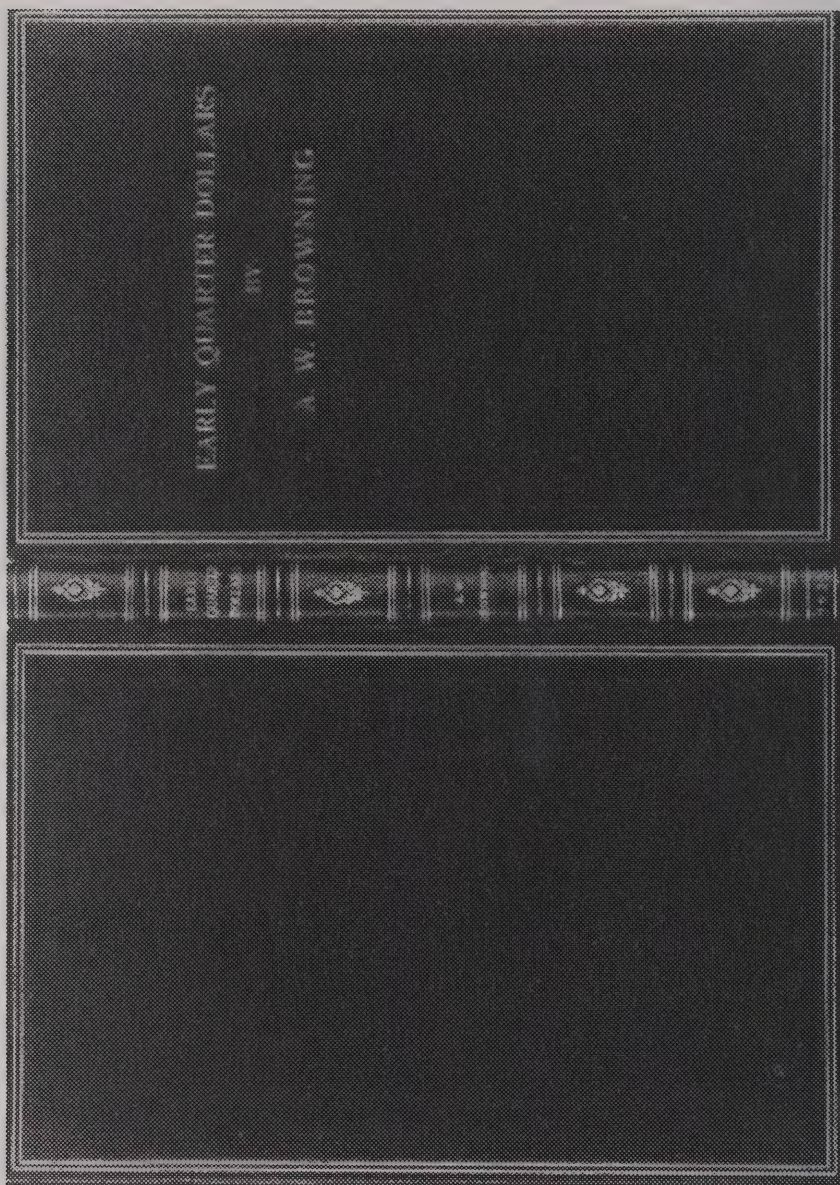


Figure 1: An example of one of the deluxe, leather bound copies of Brownings work, in this case the copy from the Harry Bass library, see page 148 below.

had access to Boyd's quarter dollar collection when he created his text. It is possible that Boyd pointed out the overall lack of completeness to Raymond shortly after receiving his copy, and thus the book was not promoted until right before the Beistle half dollar book was becoming available.

Browning even mistakenly added 100,000 extra pieces to the listed mint report on the scarce 1823/2 mintage. Walter Breen considered the Browning book to be "the most perfect numismatic book written on the first try." However, it must be pointed out that much of the information about the early quarter dollars found in Breen's 1988 encyclopedia is inaccurate.

How Many Deluxe, Leather Bound Copies Were Made?

The currently accepted number is five copies. This was the number used on August 30, 1976, when a deluxe copy was being offered at auction by Swann Galleries in New York City, lot #320. Since the material consigned was primarily from the libraries of F.C.C. Boyd, T. James Clark, J. de Lagerberg, and Wayne Raymond, that number has since been accepted as correct.

The lot description reads:

"BROWNING A.W. *The Early Quarter Dollars of the United States, 1796-1838*. 36 pages. 8 original photographic plates. 8vo, gilt-lettered full brown levant, joints worn; top edge gilt.

DELUXE EDITION (one of only 5 such copies) for Col. E.H.R. Green, signed by the publisher, Wayne Raymond on the title-page."

This sale was held immediately after the New York City ANA convention. However, Swann Galleries was never noted for being well versed in American numismatic literature. John Ford, who consigned the example being offered, gave the unnamed cataloguer the pertinent information. However, like so many other numismatic "truisms," this one was never researched to validate the claim stated in the auction catalogue. Even though Ford worked for Raymond for the last seven years of Raymond's life, time does have a way of changing stories and certain details, such as the number of deluxe Browning books that were actually bound in leather. At present, there are only four such copies known.

Is it possible that Raymond had recalled incorrectly from 1925? When this example was consigned, it had been 20 years since Raymond's death, so could it be possible that Ford recalled incorrectly? Or maybe the cataloguer remembered incorrectly. This was the first accounting of the actual number made, and for whatever reason, five copies was what appeared in print.

So, if there were actually five deluxe copies made, the fifth copy has never surfaced in the 80 years since it's creation. There was no

copy donated to the American Numismatic Association or to the American Numismatic Society at the time. One possibility would be that James G. Macallister of Philadelphia acquired a leftover copy in the early 1930's when he was in partnership with Raymond in producing the J.C. Morgenthau auction catalogues. Another possibility for a presentation copy would be Raymond's long time friend and occasional president of the New York Numismatic Club, Elliott F. Smith, who died in 1944.

Browning, who lived in New York, apparently received at least one regular copy, which he later sent to coin dealer Max Mehl. The inscription reads: "To Mr. B. Max Mehl / Fort Worth, Texas / With Kind Regards / Ard W. Browning / Central Islip, L.I.N.Y / Sept. 18, 1926".

This copy was once believed to be one of the deluxe editions (ref. B&M March 1995, Armand Champa II sale, lot #1102). Subsequent research by the author (which includes checking with the current owner of that particular volume) has confirmed it to be a regular copy with the wonderful inscription by Browning – the only one known inscribed by the author.

Fortunately, the passage of time helps make the picture more complete when these distinctive copies appear on the market either by private sale or public auction. There are also personal reminiscences by previous owners, Abe Kosoff being a prime example. Other clues include bookplates or signatures on the blank pages. However, the best way to determine actual numbers extant is by establishing original ownership. In this case, until the final reported copy turns up (for which I would offer \$10,000), the author believes the real number stands at just four deluxe copies created, making them among the rarest books in American numismatic literature. Thus, a Deluxe, Leather Bound, Interleaved Browning Early Quarter Dollars book is more rare than the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, which first appeared just 5 years before Browning's book.

Known Copies and Pedigrees

Here, for the first time, are the hypothesized pedigrees for the four known copies:

Copy 1: "Very Fine" [color illustration 9/25/99 Kolbe sale (Bass III), see Figure 1 above]

Most likely Ard W. Browning's copy, dated 4/3/25 in pencil on the freely, author's name underlined in black ink on the title page. The author believes that after Browning's death in 1933, this copy was sold to Fred Boyd by Ard's brother Charles, along with the remnants of Browning's coin collection (ref. Ford, Pt 1, lot 225). Since Boyd already had a deluxe copy (#2) it was sold to Abe Kosoff around 1945 when he catalogued Boyd's coin collection as "The

World's Greatest", and remained there until purchased by Harry Bass in July of 1968. Bass kept it until his death in 1998. It was then offered by George Kolbe in the September 25, 1999, Bass III sale, lot #62; and was purchased at that time by Bob Schuman who sold it (now protected by a custom clamshell box) to Karl Moulton via private sale in October 2004.

Copy 2: "Very Fine/Near New" [color illustration in 6/1/2004 Kolbe sale (Ford I)]

To Fred Boyd, inscribed in brown ink on the freely by Wayte Raymond: "Freddy / from / Wayte / With many happy returns, / April 10, 1925". John Ford acquired this copy, along with copy #3, after Boyd's death in 1958. He kept this one as it was the better condition copy of two he received from the Boyd estate. Sold in the June 1, 2004, John J. Ford I sale by George Kolbe, lot #223, to present owner Brent Pogue.

Copy 3: "Very Fine" (restored) [color illustration in 10/06/01 Kolbe sale (Bergman)]

To Col. E.H.R Green, not inscribed or dated, but autographed by Raymond in blue ink on the title page. Fred Boyd acquired Col. Green's library (ref. Kosoff Remembers, p.235) and sold a portion to Abe Kosoff. However, the deluxe Browning was not part of the sale. It ended up with John Ford, who was in New York City (Kosoff being in Los Angeles). Ford consigned this duplicate copy, along with other materials, to the 1976 Swann Galleries sale where it was purchased by Armand Champa. In 1981, after minor repair, it was consigned by Champa to a George Kolbe sale which took place that June, as Champa had also acquired copy #4. It was sold to John Bergman, who sold it privately to Dwight Manley. Bergman then re-acquired it within a short period of time. He offered it to the author, who declined because the front cover had come off due to showing it to interested people at the Long Beach coin shows where he always set up. After Bergman's death in 2000, it was professionally restored and subsequently offered in the October 6, 2001, John Bergman sale by George Kolbe, lot #387. Craig Smith was the successful bidder who has re-consigned it to George Kolbe for sale in 2005.

Copy 4: "Near Very Fine" [color illustration 3/23/95 Bowers & Merena sale (Champa II)]

Believed to be Wayte Raymond's copy, signed "No. 4" in ink under the copyright notice. Has a late Abe Kosoff sticker in the bottom right of the inside front cover which reads: A. Kosoff, Inc / P.O. Box 4009 / Palm Springs, CA 92262 / 714-327-0158. Acquired from Kosoff by Armand Champa between 1978 and 1979. Champa kept this copy as it was in better condition than his earlier 1976 purchase.

Sold to Dan Hamelberg in the Bowers and Merena, March 23, 1995, Champa II sale, lot 1102.

As can be seen in these pedigrees, there were several fortunate people who owned more than one of these significant rarities. Now, with more information becoming known, the opportunity to own one of these Deluxe, Leather Bound, Interleaved Browning's will be fiercely competitive. In the past the price for these was under \$5,000 dollars, or "reasonable" considering their true rarity. However, within the past ten years all of these were offered at auction with hammer prices ranging from \$6,500 to \$16,500. With the five figure barrier now easily broken, it is entirely possible that this particularly rare piece of American numismatic literature will be the first numismatic publication to break the six figure mark in the future; exactly like the 1913 nickel back in 1972.

The author would like to thank George Kolbe and Dan Hamelberg for their assistance in researching this distinctive publication. The task would have been somewhat more difficult without their help.

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A Landmark Numismatic Book Auction

by George Frederick Kolbe

The finest international numismatic library ever dispersed — formed over six decades by the venerable Basel coin firm of Münzen und Medaillen AG — was sold at public auction on June 23rd and 24th, 2005 in Osnabrück, Germany by the coin firm of Fritz Rudolf Künker. Comprising a total of 3,589 lots, the library brought approximately 890,000 euros or, including the 15% buyer premium, a total of 1.23 million dollars. After the June 1, 2004 sale of Part I of the John J. Ford, Jr. Library (1,000 lots @ 1.66 million dollars), it is the highest price ever achieved for a numismatic library in a single auction sale.

Founded in 1941, Münzen und Medaillen AG, or M & M as it has long been popularly known, had earlier beginnings in Frankfurt, Germany, where siblings Dr. Erich B. and Professor Herbert A. Cahn worked in the family coin firm of Adolph E. Cahn. The rise to power of Adolf Hitler in 1934 prompted the brothers' move to Basel, Switzerland, where they operated Münzhandlung Basel in the years leading up to World War II. During and especially after the war, M & M gained momentum; they began their memorable series of auction sales in 1942 and the firm's famous monthly fixed price lists also began to be issued that year. In 1958, Pierre Strauss joined the firm, adding great expertise to the field of ancient numismatics. In recent years, Dr. Hans Voegtli managed the ancient coin department, with Dr. Bernhard Schulte handling medieval and modern coins and medals. Sadly, onerous regulations imposed by the Swiss government contributed to the demise of this legendary international coin firm, resulting in the dispersal of a landmark numismatic library.

Portions had been earlier sold, mainly antiquarian numismatic works, and a few other rarities, including the remarkable multi-volume Russian catalogue of Grand Duke George Michailovitch's collection. The ancient coin library, however — truly the heart and soul of M & M — was fully intact, including the firm's remarkably complete numismatic periodicals, and the sections on Swiss and German coins and medals were comprehensive. A great many important works on Renaissance and historical medals graced the library, as did key works on a wide variety of works on medieval and modern coins and medals. North American numismatics was a notable exception, with nary a notable volume occupying shelf space. And a great deal of shelf space was required to house this monumental library, over 800 linear feet in all.

Osnabrück is a bit off the path regularly beaten by international coin dealers and collectors. There are no direct flights there and local flights are expensive and inconvenient, resulting in trips by train for most foreign attendees (three hours from Amsterdam; four hours

from Frankfurt). But Mr. and Mrs. Künker and their staff of twenty make up for it all by providing unparalleled hospitality, a high level of efficiency, and a friendly, collegial atmosphere, all in a modern hotel with excellent facilities and relatively inexpensive food and drink of very good quality.

As may be imagined, a remarkable library combined with a well-prepared catalogue, a friendly atmosphere, and a bloodthirsty band of bidders (who were remarkably well-behaved nonetheless), produced generally excellent, often extraordinary, results. Over laden with rarities and great classic works, it is an impossible task to make an adequate report without largely rewriting the catalogue. A few notes on some of the more interesting results, from the writer's perspective, follow.

The firm's set of Babelon's *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*, estimated at 3500, brought 6250 euros; the set of Eckhel's *Doctrina numorum veterum* realized €3200; a nice set of the 29 volume original set of *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum* sold reasonably for €4000; a slightly worn leather-bound set of Forrer's *The Weber Collection: Greek Coins* brought an impressive €2600; a rare offprint by von Fritze on the ancient coins of Ilion, estimated at 75, opened at 130 and, after much paddle-waving, sold for €1000!; an extremely rare volume of proof photographs depicting the entire collection of ancient coins formed by the legendary collector Professor S. Pozzi opened at 2400 and ended up bringing €7250; Robinson and Clements' rare 1938 work on *The Chalcidic Mint* sold very strongly for €2700; E.S.G. Robinson's elusive 70 page monograph on *Ancient Greek Coins in the Possession of William Harrison Woodward* was estimated too low at 50, perhaps contributing to the exuberant €1100 it brought; Svoronos's classic work depicting *Les monnaies d'Athènes*, brought over five times its modest estimate against a mail bidder, selling to the floor at €2700; a bound set of *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung v. Aulock*, brought €1500, and the Copenhagen sylloges realized €4400; Haverkamp's 1742 classic catalogue of the ancient Roman coin collection of Queen Christina was, it seemed, optimistically estimated at 800, yet it brought €1400; conversely, Haebler's remarkable 1910 work on aes grave brought the same price on a realistic estimate of 1750; Anne Robertson's five volume work on *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet* opened at 1200 and sold to an absentee bidder for €1800 after being bid up by a major floor buyer; Brause-Mansfeld's classic two volume work on siege coins opened and closed at an impressive €1600; the original edition of Schlumberger's classic *Numismatique de l'Orient Latin* is rarely encountered, and brought a very impressive €2000; Mann's turn-of-the-century work on the coins and medals of Anhalt sold for €1800 and the many other classic works on German numismatics generally brought strong prices; Papadopoli's classic on the coins of Venice sold for €1700; classic nineteenth century works on Russian

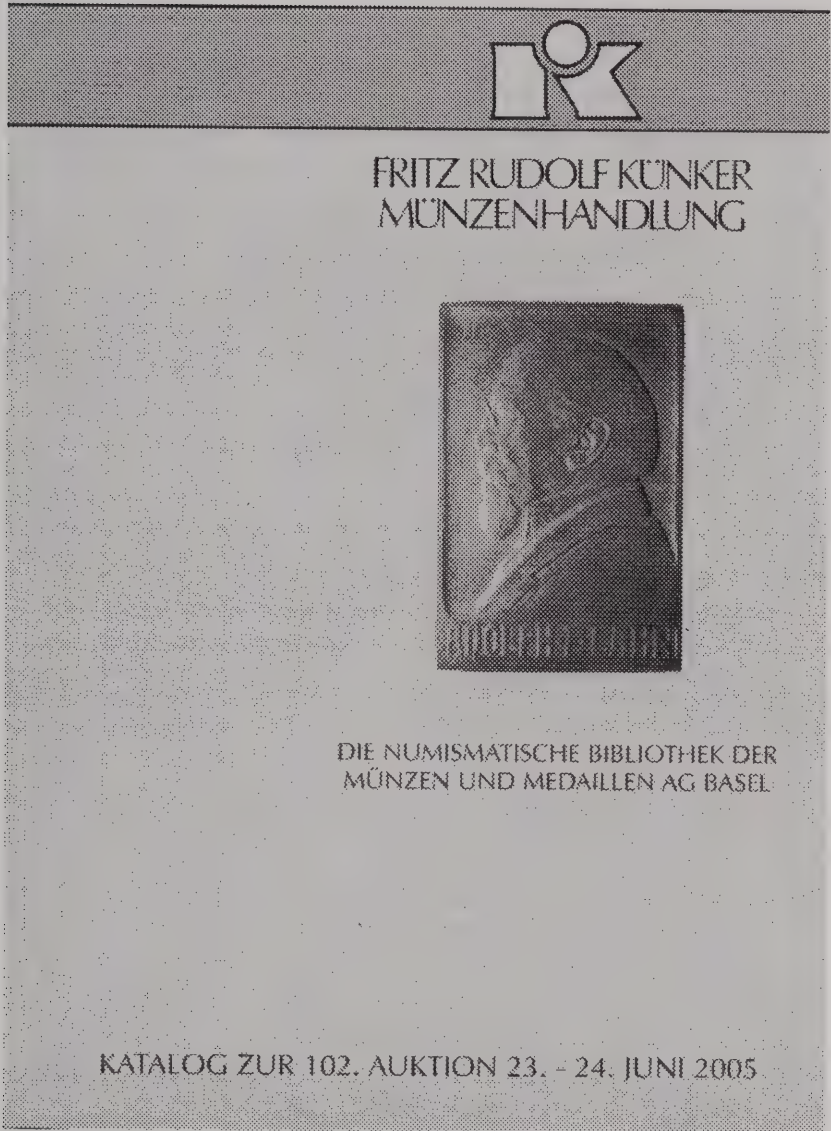


Figure 1: The cover of the illustrated catalogue of the Münzen und Medaillen AG library sale.

coins and medals reflected the current strong market for works in this field, perhaps epitomized by the remarkable price achieved by the extremely rare 1840 St. Petersburg work *Sobranie Russkikh Medalei*, which opened at 600 and soared to €8000!; key works on Islamic coins brought typically good prices; Dugniolle's classic work on Dutch jetons sold for a very high €1700; Habich's classic multi-volume work on German Renaissance medals realized €5200; Hill and de Ricci's seldom-offered two volumes on Renaissance medals and reliefs in the Dreyfus collection sold very strongly at €6500; the three volume von Lanna collection catalogues, including the one on medals, brought €1800; numismatic periodicals, notable for their completeness and fine state of preservation, generally exceeded their seemingly high pre-sale estimates, including the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1872-2000, @ €12,000 (a good price, though an exception with its 15000 estimate), *Revue belge de numismatique*, 1842-2000, @ €15,000!, *Revue numismatique*, 1836-2003, @ €18,000; *Rivista Italiana*, 1888-2003, @ €17,000!, and the truly rare *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, 1874-1935, @ €26,000, to an American; prices were somewhat uneven in the extensive auction catalogue section, though generally good and sometimes very high, including a run of 280 Christie's catalogues, 1949-1998, @ €1600, a group of 630 Glendining sales @ \$3400, and a lot of 228 J. Schulman auctions @ €1400.

Usually, there were thirty to forty people in the auction room, though about half of the cast of characters shuffled in and out as various categories in the library were sold. The first section, mostly comprising works on ancient Greek coins, was perhaps the most active and exciting; there was electricity in the room as bidders with deep pockets from Italy, Belgium, the United States, Switzerland, and of course Germany, waged epic bidding wars. After a buffet luncheon hosted by the auctioneer, works on Roman coins segued into Celtic, Byzantine and Dark Age works, followed by works on German and other European coins and medals. The morning of day two concluded European works on coins and medals, highlighted perhaps by the select though choice group of rare works on Russian coins and medals. This section was dominated by a strong book, a very busy telephone bidder, and a London coin dealer, accompanied by various other bit players. Though prices were very strong, the atmosphere in the room was strangely calm. Works on medals led off the afternoon and anticipation built as the section on periodicals approached. Once again, the heavy artillery lined up as excitement and the odor of singed bidding cards filled the room. The concluding auction catalogue section was almost anticlimactic as the auctioneers, delayed by computer glitches, skillfully speeded up the pace of the sale to enable it to end on time.

Three members of the Künker firm served as auctioneers, each with a slightly different style yet all with a high level of no-nonsense expertise. The sale was called in German though the auctioneers

translated the bidding into English, and occasionally other languages, as required. One wonders when, if ever, another international numismatic book auction of this caliber will take place. Certainly, it was the sale of a lifetime and all of the members of the Künker firm are to be congratulated on a job very well done.

A Rare but Little Known Fixed Price List: America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars for Sale at Fixed Prices

by W. David Perkins

One of my favorite auction sale catalogues is the Lester Merkin Public Auction Sale — September 18, 1968. This sale was billed as:

EXTRAORDINARY UNITED STATES COINS

RARE HALF CENTS – COMPLETE SET OF HALF DIMES
EARLY SILVER – BOOSEL'S 1873 COINS
EARLY DOLLARS – GOBRECHT GOLD DOLLAR, 1880 STELLA
1884 \$20 – OTHER RARE GOLD – OUTSTANDING PATTERNS
CIVIL WAR ITEMS – PLUS THE FAMOUS OSTHEIMER
COLLECTION OF GOBRECHT AND LATE DOLLARS
INCLUDING THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE 1870 S

As you can see from the above, there were a large number of great coins offered in this sale. A serious numismatist can enjoy and study this catalogue for hours.

As a collector, student and researcher of the early United States silver dollars 1794-1803 this catalogue is important because there is an extensive offering of these coins (lots 223-327) in this sale. Despite stating "plus the famous ostheimer collection of Gobrecht and late dollars" [thus referring to silver dollars dated 1836 and later] all but two of the early silver dollars were consigned by Alfred and Jacque Ostheimer.¹

One of my primary research interests is the famous collectors and collections of early silver dollars. The early dollars offered in this sale had many interesting and important pedigrees. One lot in particular caught my eye. Lot 232 was a very rare 1795 B-12 Dollar, cataloged as follows:

B-12a. (Borderline R-7). Almost VF, RRR, and the second one ever reported thought now several others (all well worn) are traced. Reverse bolder than obverse, showing traces of lustre. Ex. O.K. Rumbel, 1952 ANA Convention sale, lot 3100, claimed to be ex Stickney 807, but that claim is also made for the more worn Bolender, Taylor Kagin piece.²

What caught my eye was the reference to the Bolender-Taylor-

¹ The author has the Ostheimer's personal copy of this sale catalogue which contains the Lester Merkin auction settlement.

² The cataloging in this sale was done by Walter Breen, using notes supplied by the Ostheimers. The author acquired all these notes from the Ostheimers last year.

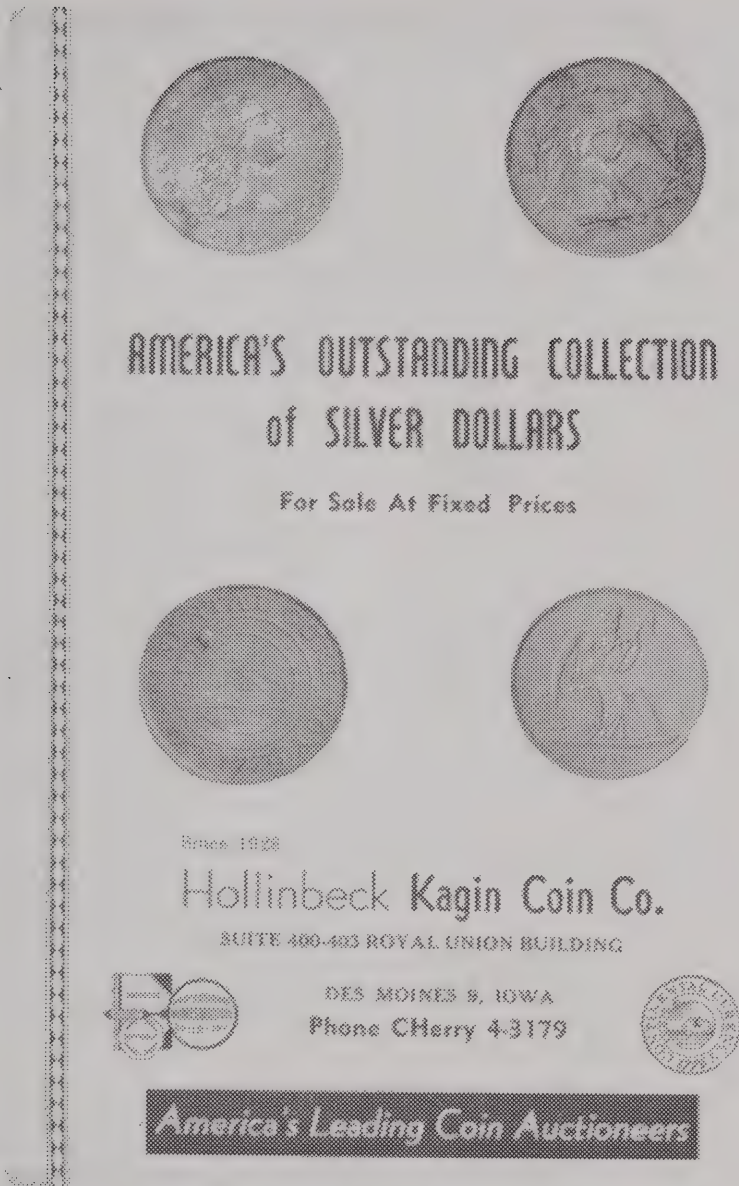


Figure 1: Taylor-Kagin FPL Cover. This little known FPL offering of America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars For Sale At Fixed Prices was offered by Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. about 1959. The FPL is quite rare. The author is currently aware of only 5 copies of this FPL.

Kagin pedigree. Despite checking a number of sources, I could not find any detailed information on a Taylor collection of early silver dollars. Who was this Taylor and how extensive was his die variety collection of early dollars?

Around this time I was living in the Denver area. Art Kagin frequently set up at the Denver coin shows. I wrote to him regarding my interest the Taylor collection. The next Denver show I stop by to see Art at his table. Art hands to me what looked like a small auction catalog and says to enjoy it and to return it the next time I see him. It turned out to be a Fixed Price List (FPL) titled *America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars For Sale At Fixed Prices. This Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co.* This list is not dated. Art recalled that it was issued around 1949. I believe it to have been issued circa 1959.

Art said that he had purchased the complete silver dollar collection of "Manny" Taylor (Emanuel Taylor)! Art said he visited Taylor "out east" and negotiated with him for 2-3 days, ultimately buying the entire collection. Art further said that this FPL was the complete collection of Emanuel Taylor with no additions (from dealer stock, consignors, etc.). Per other research, Emanuel Taylor collected both early silver dollars and U.S. Large Cents.

It is possible that Art may have started negotiating the purchase of the silver dollar collection with Emanuel Taylor (or purchased it) as early as 1957 or 1958. I acquired a letter from Walter Breen to Charles Ruby dated 11 March 1958 in a Kolbe sale,³ in which Breen wrote:

Rumors have been flying about the Taylor dollar collection; but no confirmation. Try Art K.

Per letters that I have acquired over the years, both Emanuel Taylor and Breen had been corresponding in the 1950s with early dollar collector and specialist Frank M. Stirling of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Taylor details in a letter dated May 12, 1955 to Stirling a "Classification for Grading" that he was intending to put in his planned early silver dollar book.⁴

The introduction to the *World's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars* FPL states:

Since the publication of Mr. M. H. Bolender's excellent book on silver dollars in 1950, several new varieties have been discovered (as will be noticed in the remarkable collection). This is the most complete collection of silver dollars it has been our privilege to offer in all our 26 years as professional numismatists. The experience acquired in assembling this remarkable collection will be the basis for a new book on silver dollars now being contemplated.

³ George F. Kolbe Auction no. 73, June 13, 1998; lot 240.

⁴ Unfortunately this book was never published.

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| 35. | 1798 B-2, 15 STARS, SMALL EAGLE, UNCIRCULATED WITH BLUISH PROOFLIKE SURFACE. Very close examination shows slight evidence of "mint equalization marks" (which appears to be usual for this variety). The reverse die is that used in 1795, 1796 and for B-2 of 1797. As usual with this reverse die, the eagle is not struck up as sharply as the balance of the coin. On this particular specimen, the eagle is sharper than we can recall seeing it on any of the 1797 B-2 and on any other 1798 B-2. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY. BOTH AS TO VARIETY AND CONDITION. | \$ 795.00 |
|-----|--|-----------|
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| 36. | 1798 B-2A, Similar but die break between 15th star and bust extending to border, very nearly uncirculated. A CHOICE SPECIMAN OF AN EXTREMELY RARE VARIETY. | 495.00 |
| 37. | 1798 B-4, Knob 9, only 10 perfect arrows, 2 "sticks" and 1 faint arrow, very nearly uncirculated, sharp. A CHOICE SPECIMAN OF THIS EXTREMELY RARE VARIETY. | 425.00 |
| 38. | 1798 B-4, Similar but different state of the die, extremely fine. and sharp. VERY RARE. | 295.00 |
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| 39. | 1798 B-5, NON-COLLECTIBLE. BOLENDER STATES THAT ONLY TWO SPECIMENS ARE KNOWN. The rarity of this variety is understandable by the vertical die crack extending clear across the reverse. This reverse die must have been shattered shortly after striking a limited number. VERY NEARLY UNCIRCULATED. Mr. Bolender states that the Haseltine specimen was only fair condition. | \$ 975.00 |
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| 40. | 1798 B-7, Knob 9 (as are all the above) fine. MR. BOLENDER KNEW OF ONLY TWO SPECIMENS. | 445.00 |
| 41. | 1798 B-8, Regular 9, THE ONLY 4 BERRY REVERSE, UNCIRCULATED with some patina. | 200.00 |
| 42. | 1798 B-8A, Similar but die breaks, swelled reverse die causing head | |

Figure 2: Taylor-Kagin FPL 1798 Dollar Lots 35 and 39 in the Kagin FPL of the Emanuel Taylor collection. The author believes these to be the same as Lots 1161 and 1163 in the Bowers and Merena May 1995 The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale.

The specimens assembled in this REMARKABLE CONDITION represent many years of unstinting effort as well as the determination not to allow the opportunity to pass to acquire the outstanding (and unique) pieces. Many were obtained after keen competition at public auctions – often at several times “book price....”

There were 149 die varieties (Bolender numbers) and sub-varieties in this collection! Highlights include a 1794 Dollar called “Very nearly uncirculated; many 1795 Flowing Hair Dollars in AU and Uncirculated condition, an extremely rare 1795 B-8 Dollar (R-7 today), 1795 B-12a and 1795 B-13 Dollars; a “1796 New Major Variety” which today is known as 1796 B-6 with three specimens known to me; seven 1797 Dollars including a 1797 “Small Letters Reverse” B-2 called very nearly uncirculated; many scarce and many rare 1798-1803 Dollars in relatively high grades. Many of these early dollars were rarities or likely Condition Census for the variety at the time; some remain so today. This will prove to be important later, as you will see.

Lots 150-158 were Gobrecht Dollars dated 1836 to 1839. Lots 159 through 234 were Liberty Seated Dollars mostly Proofs but including many business strikes. There were three 1851 Dollars and one 1852 Dollar. There was one 1870-S Dollar (“write for description and price”), two 1871-CC Dollars, two 1872-CC Dollars and two 1873-CC Dollars.

Next was a run of Liberty Head Silver Dollars (Morgan Dollars) and Peace Dollars, followed by Pattern Dollars, “Regular Trade Dollars,” Pattern Trade Dollars, and Goloid Pattern Dollars. There were four Leshner Referendum Dollars, lots 394-397 including a Boyd Park and a J. M. Slusher Dollar. Lastly, lots 398-404 were Continental Dollars including one struck in Brass.

Unfortunately plate photos were not included in this FPL. I asked Art about the reason for this and he replied that photos were not affordable at the time this FPL was published. This makes it extremely difficult today to trace specimens from the Taylor collection.

Where are these silver dollars today? These dollars were offered in this est. 1959 FPL at relatively high prices for the day. I have letters referencing the Taylor collection from a number of early dollar specialists and dealers (including M. H. Bolender) that were active in the 1950s and 1960s. It appears that for the most part these specialists passed on the Taylor-Kagin dollars due to the high prices.

In May 1995 I received in the mail a copy of the Bowers and Merena, Inc. The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale. The early dollar lots in this sale were preceded by an introduction to the Early Silver Dollars. My curiosity was aroused when I read the following:

The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection

AU 1798 BB-82 Dollar
Small Eagle Reverse



- 1363 1798 BB-82, B-1, 13 Stars, Small Eagle, AU-50 (PCGS). The fields and most other surfaces are electric and gunmetal-blue, with hints of magenta and lilac. **Robustly double struck**, and especially scarce and unusual as such. The coin was struck once, shifted in the dies, and then struck again. As a result the stars, letters, etc. are sharply doubled, presenting a very unusual appearance under magnification. Mrs. Liberty has a double outline to her forehead, nose, chin, bust, and other features as well, and the eagle is likewise doubled. Most examples of BB-82 average VF in grade. Literally fine or better pieces are decidedly elusive. **Condition Census** high in this \$4,500-50-45 denomination.



- 1162 1798 BB-82, B-1, 13 Stars, Small Eagle, Net VF-35; sharpness EF-40, Rarity-2. Toned in attractive pastel shades of lilac, blue, and gold. Some trivial obverse hairlines account for the assigned net grade.

Possibly Finest 1798 BB-93 \$1
Heraldic Eagle Reverse



- 1363 1798 BB-93, B-5, Heraldic Eagle, AU-55 (NGC). A very broken coin, light silver surfaces with a splash of gold. **Seemingly a tie**, possibly even the same specimen with the Hahnbeck-Kagin \$5 coin, June 1976, Lot 908, there described as "A choice extra. Uncirculated specimen showing only the heaviest friction." Significantly, after the AU-55 listed in the *Catalogue Census*, the population drops *drastically*, with the next best listing being VF-35. Accordingly, the present offering must rank as one of the most important to be made in the early dollar series in recent years.

In 1969-1971, Bowers notes that he had seen but a *single specimen* during his 12 years of collecting experience, and that this was not in his grade.

The smaller specimens are found by Bowers described as *very rare* (Hahnbeck-Kagin, *Notes*, June 1976, note, Lot 908). *Probably the coin offered here exceeds equal to it.*

Whitely specimens, VF-35, and by *Superior* 1980, Lot 476.
Bowers and *Long* specimens, VF-35, *Bowers and Merena*, 1988, Lot 2814.
Paul Hahnbeck & *Bowers* specimens, VF-35, *Lot 3000* *Merena*, 1988, Lot 1.
Austrian specimens, VF-35, R.P. *Notes*, *Notes*, *Notes*, 1988, Lot 1.
Green specimens, VF-35, *Lot 3000* *Merena*, 1988, Lot 1.
Bowers and *Long* specimens, VF-35, *Notes*, 1987, Lot 100.
Notes specimens, VF-35, *Notes*, 1976, Lot 40.

Figure 3: Bowers & Merena Long sale 1798 Dollar Lots. Two lots in the 1995 Bowers and Merena May 1995 The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale caught my eye. One is a double struck 1798 B-2 "13 Stars, Small Eagle" Dollar; the other a very rare Condition Census 1798 B-5 Dollar. Compare these two lots and descriptions to Lots 35 and 39 in the Kagin FPL of the Taylor collection.

The Present Offering

The following offering of early silver dollars comprises in its great part a group of pieces that has been off the market for many years, even decades, and has been consigned to us by an old-time numismatist. Thus, nearly all the pieces described will be new to the present generation of bidders.

Each piece is interesting and desirable from a numismatic viewpoint, and some pieces are extremely significant in other ways as well, such as being among the very finest of their type or by being rare varieties. The fact that a great rarity in the silver dollar series can often be purchased today for much less than a great rarity in the large cent series is perhaps especially significant, as noted earlier....

I quickly pulled out my copy of the Hollinbeck Kagin FPL after viewing only a small number of the early silver dollar lots that followed. It just has to be, I thought. There was a strong correlation with these silver dollars and the Taylor dollars in the FPL, both in rarity and relative to condition census. For example, Lot 1161 in the B&M sale was a 1798 B-2 "13 Stars, double struck Small Eagle" Dollar in AU-50 (PCGS). Lot 1163 was an extremely rare 1798 B-5 Dollar with a heavy vertical die break on the reverse in AU-55 (NGC). All in all there were approximately three dozen lots that matched up well in grade and description with the Taylor collection specimens.

Furthermore, there were additional lots that likely were from the Taylor collection consigned to the September 11-13, 1995 Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. The Greenwald and Jackson Collections sale. Two lots in particular caught my eye immediately. One was the 1796 B-6 Dollar, the second specimen known at this time (to me). The other was a curious 1799 8X5 Stars Dollar, double struck with olive leaves superimposed on a cloud on the reverse. (These two die varieties and striking errors don't show up every day and can be identified with reasonable certainty without plates).

I asked Art about these two early dollar consignments. He kind of winked, and said they very well might be part of the Taylor collection. I think he might have even been a little impressed by my detective work!

President's Message

by Pete Smith

The ANA summer convention in San Francisco provided the opportunity for NBS members to gather for education and fellowship. This annual report also provides the opportunity for me to thank members who participated in making a successful convention and the officers who made 2005 a successful year for our Society.

Election Results

The results of our 2005 election were announced during the ANA Convention. Officers for the 2005-2007 term are:

President:	Pete Smith
Vice President:	Dan Hamelberg
Secretary/Treasurer:	David Sundman
Board:	John W. Adams
Board:	Dan Friedus
Board:	Joel J. Orosz
Board:	W. David Perkins
Board:	P. Scott Rubin
Board:	David Sklow

We want to thank those board members who served for the past term and those members who ran for election. We also extend our thanks to David Lange for receiving and tabulation the results.

Literature Symposium

Richard G. Kelly and Nancy Y. Oliver are the authors of *A Mighty Fortress, The Stories Behind the 2nd San Francisco Mint*. They spoke at our numismatic literature symposium about their research on the book and other more recent projects.

Annual Meeting

These visitors and members signed the roster attending the annual meeting.

David T. Alexander	George Kolbe
Michael Bourne	John Kraljevich
Dave Bowers	Jim Matthews
Phil Carrigan	David Menchel
John P. Donoghue	Karl Moulton
Craig Eberhart	W. David Perkins
Jeff Erickson	Bill Rau
Carl Feldman	P. Scott Rubin
Charlie Horning	Pete Smith
Gene Hynds	Jeff Starck
Peter Irion	Jan Valentine
Brad Karoleff	Myron Xenos

Our Treasurer reported a current balance of \$16,372. At the time of the report we had received most of our income for the year but

still have to pay expenses for two more issues of our journal

ANA Librarian Nancy Green spoke briefly about the ANA Library and efforts to put the library catalog on-line for access by members. Then she went off in search of broadband for a later meeting,

Benefit Auction

Our benefit auction was small this year with only three donated items. Additional items arrived too late for the sale and will be offered next year. Again this year, Brad Karoleff called the auction. Donors were ANA Librarian Nancy Green, Scott Rubin and David Sundman. Buyers were David T. Alexander, Joel Orosz and Myron Xenos. We thank them for their participation.

Asylum Writer's Awards

Each year readers vote on the best article in *The Asylum*. Following are the top three as announced during our annual meeting.

First: David F. Fanning, "An Annotated Bibliography of the Published Writings of Walter H. Breen."

Second: Myron Xenos, "Mendacity Rears Its Ugly Head."

Third: Douglas Saville, "Recollections of 34 Years at Spink, 1969-2003."

The current issue concludes submissions for the 2005 publication year. Many opportunities remain for submission of articles for 2006.

Other Awards

Again this year members of the NBS received awards for contributions to literature about literature. Wayne Homren and The E-Sylum received a second place award for club electronic newspapers from the ANA.

David Fanning received an Award of Extraordinary Merit from the Numismatic Literary Guild for "An Annotated Bibliography of the Published Writings of Walter Breen" in the Summer 2004 issue of *The Asylum*. The NBS also received an Award of Extraordinary Merit for the Summer 2004 issue. Other NBS members received awards for contributions to other publications.

Exhibits

Only one exhibit was shown this year in the Numismatic Literature class. Leo Shane presented "A Colonial Merchant's Dilemma." The exhibit showed various foreign coins that circulated in America before establishment of the U.S. Mint and a "Ready Reckoner" that merchants could use to determine rates of exchange.

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E. Tomlinson Fort, "Medieval Mint Reform for Dummies: The Numismatic Treatises from the Reign of Edward I."

In 1279 Edward I undertook the most comprehensive reform of the English coinage since the reign of King Edgar three hundred years previously. All of the "Long Cross" type coinage which had been introduced by Henry III in 1249 were removed from circulation, three new denominations were introduced — the groat, halfpenny and farthing, the name of the moneyer was removed from the reverse of the coins and the number of mints greatly reduced. Edward's reform would establish the basic denominations of English silver coins well into the modern period.

Among the literary products of this reform are two treatises: The *Forma nove monete* and the *Tractatus nove monete*. These works are the earliest surviving European accounts of both how a monetary reform was undertaken and the administration of the mints. The author(s) of these works are unknown, though cases have been made for William de Turnemire, Gerard Maignan, or John of Cahors. However, they provide a detailed contemporary view of both how a reform should be carried out and how the English mints were run.

This paper will examine how well these works actually reflect the changes made both in the coinage and mint administration. It will also scrutinize the difficulties which Edward's government encountered both in undertaking the reform and in maintaining the quality of the new coinage? Finally, it will look at why the anonymous author(s) thought that writing these works was necessary.

Frank L. Wiswall III, "The *Tractatus Nove Monete* and the Officials of the Mint in the Administration of Edward I."

The recoinage of 1279 not only marked a watershed in the development of monetary supply and economic policy in England, but also opened a window to the administration of Edward I. Two surviving literary works of the period, the *Forma Nove Monete* and the *Tractatus Nove*

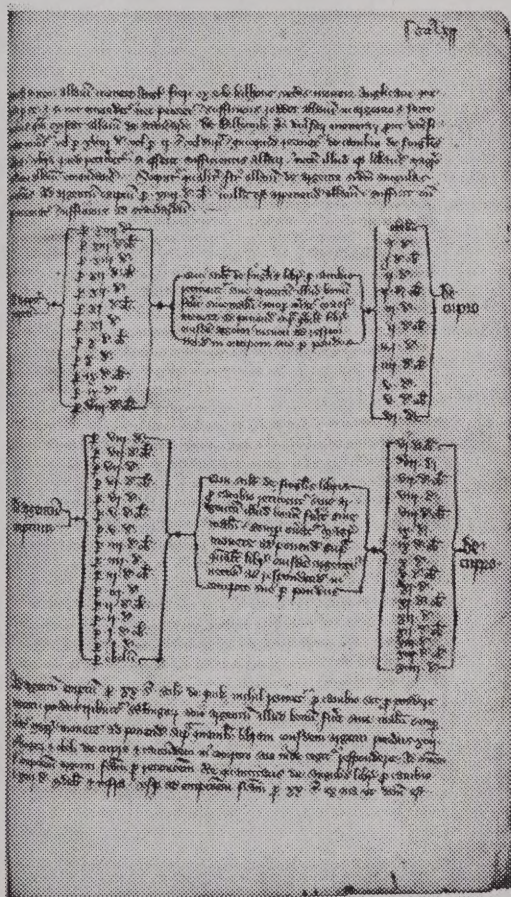
Monete, provide a detailed account of how the recoinage was planned and carried out, as well as the duties of the mint officials, notably the master and warden of the mint.

Considering the monetary change in the larger context of the many administrative changes of Edward I's reign, this paper will explore the place of the mint officials in the overall hierarchy of government in this period.

How did the warden and master of the mint compare in importance to officials in other areas of government, both central and local? What evidence survives to make such a comparison, and how do the descriptive treatises on the recoinage provide clues about the administration not only of the mint, but also of the central government overall?

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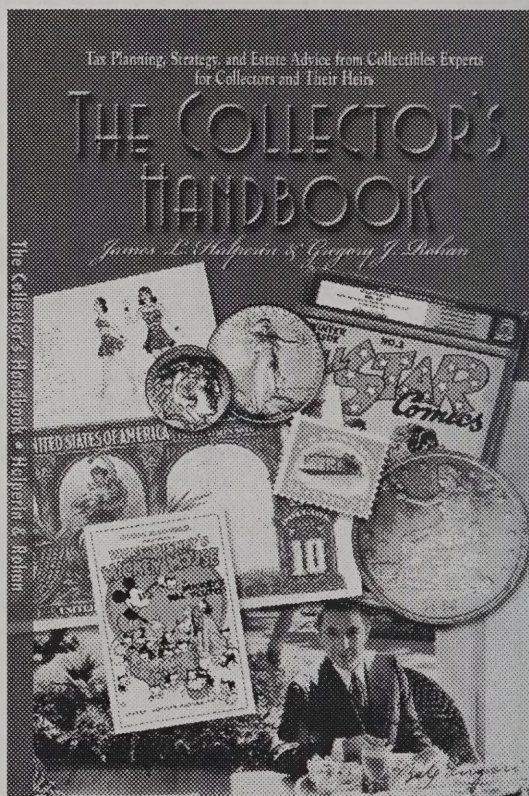
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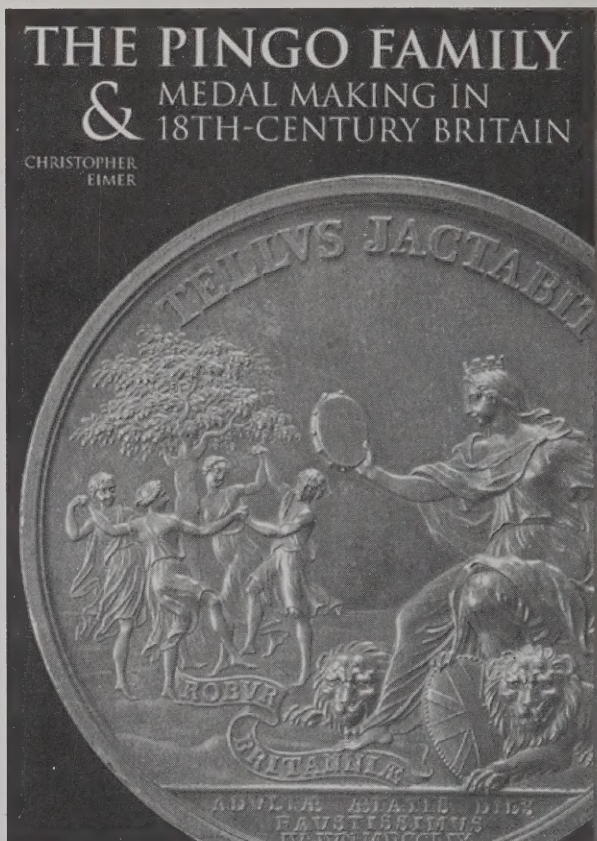
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